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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS; EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PEACE, NORMALCY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-STRICKEN AFGHANISTAN; ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990S, INCLUDING MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED UPON AT ITS MID-TERM REVIEW

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS REFORM: MEASURES AND PROPOSALS

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ASSISTANCE IN MINE CLEARANCE

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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* A/53/50.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ELIMINATION OF COERCIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COMPULSION
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE
QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND RELATED MATTERS
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS BANNING ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES; PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES; REGIONAL DISARMAMENT; ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN CENTRAL ASIA
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MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS:
  TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; EXTERNAL DEBT
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PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE
  PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED
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  JERUSALEM, AND OF THE ARAB POPULATION
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  ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING
  THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN
  RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
  TERRORISM

Letter dated 23 February 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts of the Final Communiqué (annex I), the Tehran Declaration (annex II), the Tehran Vision Statement (annex III), and resolutions (annexes IV-VIII) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes* circulated as a document of the fifty-third session of the General

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* The annexes are being circulated in the languages of submission only.

Assembly under items 20 (b) to (d), 24, 26, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 51, 52, 54, 57, 59, 63, 68, 69, 70, 72, 72 (k), (l), (q) and (s), 75, 77, 84, 85, 87, 94 (a) and (d), 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, 109, 113 (a) and (b) and 157 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Majid TAKHT-RAVANCHI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Bismillahi Arrahmani Arrahim

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF DIGNITY, DIALOGUE, PARTICIPATION) TEHRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN 9-11 SHA'ABAN 1418H (9-11 DECEMBER, 1997)

At the kind invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H, corresponding to 9-11 December 1997 under the high patronage of His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Republic of Iran.

2. The Conference was preceded by the meeting of Senior Officials on 2 - 5 Sha'aban 1418H (2-5 December, 1997) and the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting on 6-7 Sha'aban 1418H (6-7 December, 1997).

3. A)- The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Republic of Azerbaijan
2. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
3. State of United Arab Emirates
4. Republic of Indonesia
5. Republic of Uzbekistan
6. Republic of Uganda
7. Islamic Republic of Iran
8. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
9. State of Bahrain
10. Brunei Darussalam
11. People's Republic of Bangladesh
12. Republic of Benin
13. Burkina Faso
14. Republic of Tajikistan
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Turkmenistan
17. Republic of Chad
18. Republic of Togo
19. Republic of Tunisia
20. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
21. Republic of Djibouti
22. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
23. Republic of Senegal

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24. Republic of Sudan
25. Syrian Arab Republic
26. Republic of Suriname
27. Republic of Sierra Leone
28. Republic of Somalia
29. Republic of Iraq
30. Sultanate of Oman
31. Republic of Gabon
32. Republic of the Gambia
33. Republic of Guinea
34. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
35. State of Palestine
36. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
37. Republic of Kyrgyztan
38. State of Qatar
39. Republic of Kazakhstan
40. Republic of Cameroon
41. State of Kuwait
42. Republic of Lebanon
43. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
44. Republic of Maldives
45. Republic of Mali
46. Malaysia
47. Arab Republic of Egypt
48. Kingdom of Morocco
49. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
50. Republic of Mozambique
51. Republic of Niger
52. Federal Republic of Nigeria
53. Republic of Yemen

B)- OBSERVERS:

(i) STATES

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Republic of Guyana.
- Central African Republic.
- Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.

(ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES:

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris.
- Moro National Liberation Front.

(iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS:

- United Nations.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.

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- Organisation of African Unity.
- Economic Cooperation Organisation.

C)- SUBSIDIARY ORGANS:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka.
- Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- Islamic University of Niger, Niamay.
- Islamic University of Uganda, Kampala.

D)- SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO), Jeddah.

E) AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.
- Organisation of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi.
- Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

F) ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- Islamic Council of Europe.

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G) INVITEES/GUESTS:

(i) FORMER OIC SECRETARIES GENERAL:

- H.E. Mr. Hassan Tohamy.
- H.E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- H.E. Hamid Algabid.

(ii) OTHER INVITEES:

- Republic of Croatia.
- Republic of Slovenia.
- Republic of Macedonia.
- Republic of the Philippines.
- Republic of Ukraine.
- Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Kosovo.
- Sanjak.
- Gulf Cooperation Council.
- Arab Maghrib Union.
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).
- UNESCO.
- UNICEF.

UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).
- World Health Organisation (WHO).
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO).

- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- International Islamic University of Malaysia.
- UK Islamic Action Committee for Islamic Affairs.
- International Islamic Relief Organisation.
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- Hashemite Jordanian Charitable Organisation.
- True Representatives of the Kashmiri People.
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).
- Women's Solidarity Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Islamic Countries Women Sports Solidarity Council.

4. The Conference was inaugurated by His Eminence Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khameni, Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. In his inaugural address His Eminence stated that all members of the OIC form a united body irrespective of any historical, geographical or political diversity. He said that differences and

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tensions among Member States should be resolved by recourse to wisdom, reason and forbearance. He emphasized that Islam is a religion of humanity, moderation and wisdom. He underlined the need for the Islamic Ummah to acquire confidence, dignity and independence. He said that the OIC should be the symbol of unity for the Muslim countries. He stressed that Islamic countries enjoy precious natural resources as well as academic, industrial and cultural capabilities and the OIC can effectively assist in fostering inter-Islamic cooperation. He highlighted the importance of strengthening the OIC to ensure full implementation of its resolutions. He stressed that problems facing the Islamic Ummah called for strengthening Islamic solidarity and closer cooperation. He said that at the present juncture, the world of Islam is in a calamitous condition. Great problems such as those of Palestine, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq, Kashmir, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Caucasus and others call for effective action by the leaders of the Islamic world. He said that all Islamic countries should assume a meritorious role in retrieving the rights of the Palestinian people. He praised the brave Palestinian and Lebanese youth for their efforts to gain their legitimate rights. He emphasized that the current situation was incompatible with Islamic dignity and that Islamic states should take the initiative to redress the situation. His Eminence said that if we regulate our ties and make them brotherly, we will have power to do so. What can the U.S. do vis-a-vis the united front of the Islamic countries, ranging from Indonesia to North Africa? Today, global arrogance gains hope and strength through creating discord and disunity in this front. Is it not time to bolster and strengthen this rank in our own favour? He stressed that the OIC should play an active role in the economic field. He said that Muslim minorities are suffering in some countries due to discrimination and oppression and that it was incumbent on all Muslims to assist them. His Eminence called on the OIC to set up a mechanism to follow up implementation of its decisions. He emphasized the need for establishment of an Inter-Parliamentary Union of Islamic Countries, an Islamic Arbitration Tribunal Council and the translation of the idea of a common market into a reality. His Eminence underlined the necessity of allocating a permanent seat in the Security Council to the OIC with veto right. He also suggested that the OIC could set up special committees to resolve these issues.

5. His Excellency Dr. Abdellatif FILALI, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, in his capacity as the Representative of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference delivered the speech of His Majesty to the Summit. His Majesty expressed to His Excellency, President Khatami of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to the Government and people of Iran, his appreciation of the efforts they made to ensure that this Conference takes place under the best possible conditions. He also expressed his regret at being unable to attend the Summit due to unforeseen difficulties. His Majesty stressed the role of the OIC in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights and establish their independent state on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. He also praised OIC's support for the peace process in the Middle-East based on the agreements concluded and commitments made. His Majesty reviewed the efforts he undertook as Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to urge the international community to assume its responsibilities in having truth prevail and in rejecting

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any measure affecting the legitimate rights of Arabs and Muslims. He further recalled the initiative of His Majesty which led to the setting up of the "Agency of Bait Mal Al- Quds Al-Sharif", and indicated that it had started to discharge its mission in terms of preserving the Holy City and its sacred places and confronting the Israeli schemes aimed at the full Judaization of the sacred city. His Majesty highlighted the positive results achieved by the Organisation in the settlement of the question of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the conclusion of the peace agreement between the Moro National Front, on the one hand, and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, on the other. His Majesty stressed importance of the economic aspect in the opening of countries to one another and in creating actual interaction and practical rapprochement in addition to identifying shared interests as a basis for a strategy of gradual economic complementarity founded on the spirit of Islamic solidarity. His Majesty called for considering ways and means of revitalizing the Organisation and enhancing its output in serving the interests of the Islamic Ummah and solving the problem of the scarcity of resources. He commended the efforts made in this respect by the former OIC Secretary General, H.E. Dr. Hamid Al-Gabid, and those of the current OIC Secretary General , H.E. Dr. Azeddin Laraki. Finally, His Majesty expressed deep gratitude to his brothers the Kings and Presidents of Islamic countries for showing full understanding and support during his Chairmanship of the Organisation.

6. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

7. The Conference unanimously elected the State of Palestine, the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Djibouti as Vice-Chairmen. The Kingdom of Morocco was elected as Rapporteur General.

8. In his speech His Excellency Seyed Mohammed Khatami, Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference welcomed all participants to the Eighth Islamic Summit. He underscored the need to find solutions to the problems besetting the Islamic Ummah and to strive to bring Muslim countries to a level commensurate with their dignity. He recalled the time when the Islamic civilization was at its peak and indicated that for the Islamic civilization to keep flourishing it would have to adopt to the various issues and needs of humanity. The establishment of an "Islamic Civil Society" requires fraternal understanding and mutual assistance as well as the mobilization of both present and future generations. He said that today, it is crucial that Muslims adhere to their common heritage, that is Islamic spirituality, notwithstanding their ethical, geographical and social differences. For Muslims, observance of human rights proceeds from the teachings of Islam. Furthermore, the Islamic civil society should neither be oppressive nor oppressed. Heeding its priorities, the Islamic world should contribute to the establishment of a more equitable new world order. To this end, it needs to determine precisely its position as well as the means at its disposal. It should also devise realistic and appropriate policies which are likely to promote the necessary types of solidarity, in order to participate in decision-making at international level. Finally, His Excellency the President indicated that the OIC should be endowed with the necessary means and be provided with political and

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material support to ensure effective presence in the international scene, and at the same time ensure meaningful intervention in the settlement of internal disputes within the Muslim world.

9. The Conference decided to consider the speeches of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei, Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, His Majesty Hassan-II, King of Morocco, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, as official documents of the Conference.

10. In reply to the Chairman's speech, Their Excellencies Mrs. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mr. Hafez Al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic and Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal took the floor respectively on behalf of the Asian, Arab and African groups to express their sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to the President and people of Iran for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all the delegations.

11. His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference delivered a statement in which he expressed his profound thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran as represented by its President, His Excellency President Seyed Mohammad Khatemi, and to the Government and people of Iran for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all the delegations participating in the Conference. He also expressed his gratitude to His Majesty, King Hassan II, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, as well as his gratitude to Their Excellencies the Chairmen of the other Standing Committees for their noble efforts in the field of Joint Islamic action. He referred to the Islamic causes which are on the agenda of the OIC, at the forefront of which is the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the hurdles blocking the peace process because of Israel's refusal to implement the agreements signed with the concerned parties. The Secretary General reviewed the outline of the comprehensive reform programme of the OIC pointing out that the programme includes a multidimensional four-year cooperation programme aimed at implementing the plan of action to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation among Member States, restructuring the General Secretariat and conferring a specialized character to its work. He made clear that in order for OIC to play a more effective role it is crucial to provide it with the necessary means to accomplish its work and to find prompt solutions to its acute financial crisis. He expressed his thanks and appreciation for all the benevolent gestures shown by leaders from a number of Member State towards the General Secretariat.

12. The Conference heard the statements by Their Excellencies Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Carlos Lemos, Vice President of the Republic of Colombia representing the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Majid, Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Mr. Onder Ozar, Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation

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Organisation and Mr. Ahmed Haggag, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of the African Unity.

13. The Conference welcomed the presence of Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations at the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. It stated that his presence demonstrated the excellent cooperative relations between the UN and the OIC. It encouraged the Secretary General to pursue his reform programme for a greater degree of democratization in the decision-making process of the UN.

14. The Conference adopted the Report of the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting presented by its Chairman, His Excellency Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

15. The Conference adopted the draft agenda submitted by the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting.

16. The Conference decided to designate its Session as the Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation.

17. The Conference welcomed the decision of the Preparatory Ministerial meeting to accord the status of Observer to the Republic of Cote d' Ivoire.

18. The Conference noted with high appreciation the Report of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit.

19. The Conference noted with high appreciation the Reports submitted by the Chairmen of the Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

20. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General on items of the agenda.

21. The Conference adopted the Tehran Declaration as well as the Tehran Vision Statement.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR PLEDGING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

22. The Heads of delegations of the following Member States announced the following voluntary contributions in favour of the Organisation as given below:

- **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: US$10 million for the activities of the Organisation and its institutions.**
- **United Arab Emirates: US$ 2 million for the General Secretariat and US$3 million for the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.**

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- **State of Qatar: US$3 million for the General Secretariat.**

- **State of Kuwait: US$3 million for the General Secretariat.**

- **Islamic Republic of Iran: US$500,000 for the General Secretariat and US$ 1 million to be shared between the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.**

- **Sultanate of Oman: US$1 million for the General Secretariat.**

- **The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: US$1 million for the General Secretariat.**

- **The Islamic Republic of Pakistan: US$1 million for the General Secretariat.**

- **State of Palestine: US$600,000 for the General Secretariat.**

- **Arab Republic of Egypt: US$500,000 for the General Secretariat.**

- **Kingdom of Morocco: US$500,000 for the General Secretariat.**

- **Republic of Indonesia stated that it would announce the amount of its contribution to the General Secretariat.**

ORGANIC MATTERS:

23. The Conference noted with satisfaction the cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, Economic Cooperation Organisation and other international and regional Organisations.

24. The Conference decided that the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference will be held in Doha, the State of Qatar, in the year 2000, at a date to be fixed in consultation between the Host country and the General Secretariat.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif:

25. The Conference stressed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the foremost Islamic cause. It expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle to achieve the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination to return to its homeland and to establish its independent state in its national territories, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

26. The Conference stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and that what applies to the rest of Palestinian territories applies to it, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the

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UN Security Council and General Assembly. The Conference called for action to put an end to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif *aimed at modifying the geographical and demographic situation and* desecrating the holy Islamic and Christian places there with a view to judaizing the Holy City. It called for the need to exert maximum effort in order to restore the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as capital of State of Palestine, for ensuring peace and security in the region.

27. The Conference also called on the international community to avoid any relations with Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted by the latter, in any way, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by Israel when it declared the city of Al-Quds its capital. It stressed that all legal, administrative, and settlement measures and procedures aimed at modifying the legal status of the Holy city is null and void and contravenes international treaties, charters and norms and contrary to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference called on the international community, especially the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to prompt Israel not to make any geographical or demographic transformation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, to refrain from any action that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, and to abide by the relevant international resolutions, especially those issued by the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly on the halting of the Jewish settlement of an Djebel Abu Ghoneim and of all other settlements and to induce Israel also to lift the blockade on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to safeguard freedom of worship in it, and to cease destroying houses, withdrawing the identity cards of the Palestinian citizens and emptying the city of its Arab citizens.

28. The Conference affirmed its full support of the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to its underpinnings. The Conference called for Israel to respect and implement its commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded through this process and in accordance with the principles based on Madrid Conference pursuant to UN resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace formula. All these instruments provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan up to the front line of 4 June 1`967, the occupied Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa and for the realization of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference rejected Israel's attempts at bypassing the requirements of the transitional period and jump directly to negotiations on the final situation. The Conference called for the faithful implementation of all the remaining articles in the agreements on the transitional period concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel to end Israeli occupation and build Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine.

29. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, reneging on the commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded within that framework; and procrastination and evasion at the implementation level, have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held Israel wholly responsible for this state of affairs.

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30. The Conference also called on the Islamic States which had taken steps toward establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace *process to reconsider* such relations by closing missions and bureau until Israel completes its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and fulfills the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state on their national territory, Palestine, with Al-Quds as its capital.

31. The Conference urged the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legality and to end its settlement policy. The Conference called on the Security Council to revive the International Committee for supervising and monitoring the ban on settlements in Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The Conference also urged the international community and all states providing economic and financial assistance to Israel to stop such assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonization scheme in the occupied Arab territories, in the occupied Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

32. The Conference called for action by the United Nations and other international Organisations to force Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, and put an end to the collective punishments, as well as to the operations of confiscation of land and properties and demolition of houses, and to desist from any acts endangering life and environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It emphasized the need to convene the meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of war to take the necessary enforcement measures for implementing this Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

33. The Conference requested the international community and the UN Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

34. The Conference commended the efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, and expressed satisfaction at the entry into operation of Bait-ul- Mal Al-Quds.

35. The Conference commended the resistance of the Syrian Arab citizens of the Golan against occupation and strongly condemned Israel for not complying with Security Council resolution 497 (1981). It stressed that Israel's decision to impose its laws, its sovereignty and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and without legal effect whatsoever. It condemned Israel for continuing to alter the legal and demographic status and the institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Golan. It reaffirmed the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan and called for Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

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36. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its continuing occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa and urged the international community to ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) stipulating Israel's immediate end unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders. It called on the international community to take all measures to compel Israel to immediately free all the prisoners and the Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons and in the camps controlled by the forces allied to Israel and to edeavour to put an end to Israel's aggression and inhuman practices against the defenseless inhabitants in the Lebanese territories. It reiterated its support to establish its sovereignty on its entire territory including the area occupied by Israel in Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

37. The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of the OIC Member States to the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and fully supported the establishment of a sovereign, democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It emphasized the importance of accelerating the process towards the full, effective, consistent and impartial implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and urged the international community to support the peaceful and democratic reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reiterated its commitment to fully participate in the implementation process.

38. The Conference stressed the vital importance of taking concrete measures for the arrest of indicted war criminals, ensuring freedom of movement throughout the country, the return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin under safe and secure conditions, and enforcement of the results of the municipal elections and effective functioning of the State institutions.

39. The Conference urged all countries and multilateral institutions that have pledged resources for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately disburse the funds in order to ensure timely completion of priority projects including funds for housing for returning refugees and displaced persons and reiterated its readiness in providing resources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina by promoting bilateral programmes of assistance and cooperation as well as through the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group and OIC institutions.

40. The Conference reaffirmed support for the "Equip and Train" Programme which will foster long term regional stability by creating a credible self-defense capability for the Federation.

Jammu and Kashmir:

41. The Conference called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed

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upon in the Simla Agreement. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It also called upon Member States to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

42. The Conference affirmed that any political process or elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as is provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions. It supported the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to engage India in a dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and encouraged India to reciprocate positively. It commended the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir.

43. The Conference appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requested him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

Meeting of the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the Summit level:

44. The Conference took note of the Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the Summit level which adopted a Statement on Jammu and Kashmir and a Memorandum presented by the true representatives of the Kashmiri people.

Afghanistan:

45. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan. It reaffirmed that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and called upon the Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire.

46. The Conference emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement as well as for the establishment of a broad-based government. It called upon all States to end immediately the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan. It also called for respect of the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

47. The Conference emphasized the urgent need for establishment of a fund under the auspices of the OIC for assisting the Afghan people. It also called for effective measures by all Afghans to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs.

48. The Conference emphasized the need for continued close coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan.

Somalia:

49. The Conference noted with satisfaction the efforts exerted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia in cooperation with the United Nations, the Arab League and the Organisation of the African Unity.

50. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It called for the convening of an International Conference on Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly with the participation of all Somali parties and the concerned international and regional Organisations.

51. The Conference followed with interest the ongoing meetings in Cairo of the different Somali parties and heads of Somali factions, and in this respect took note with appreciation of the latest developments concerning these meetings as contained in the letter of His Excellency the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the subject. It also expressed its appreciation for the initiative of His Excellency President Ali Abdallah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen in convening a Conference on Somalia National Reconciliation in Sanna. It called upon all Somali parties to respond favourably to these efforts.

Consequences of Iraqi Aggression against Kuwait:

52. The Conference called on Iraq to cooperate fully and seriously with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva which was established under its engagements pursuant to Para 2c and Para 3C of resolution No. 3c of resolution No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others so as to put an end to this situation and Para 15 (d) which relates to return of Kuwaiti properties by Iraq.

53. The Conference called upon Iraq to pursue efforts towards the fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region. It welcomed Security Council resolution No. 1137 (1997), and called upon Iraq for full compliance and serious cooperation without conditions with the Special Commission (UNSCOM) in the fulfillment of its mandate concerning the elimination of the weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

54. The Conference reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Iraq and expressed its sympathy with the Iraqi people and welcomed, in this respect, Security Council resolution No. 1111 (1997)

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in which the Security Council extended the effect of its resolution No.986 (1995) for another 6 month period so as to meet the humanitarian needs and to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people.

55. The Conference noted with great concern the dangerous and constant deterioration in the food, health and humanitarian condition of the entire Muslim Iraqi people, and especially the children, women and the elderly, as recognized by the reports of the UN Secretary General, the specialized agencies, and numerous official and non-official humanitarian Organisations.

56. The Conference, proceeding from the precepts of the true Islamic religion and the principles and objectives of the Organisation, called on Member States to redouble efforts to assist Iraq in halting the deterioration and to deal with humanitarian situation in order to put an end to the suffering of the population in a serious and tangible manner as soon as possible.

Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan:

57. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the three principles of the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organisation for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit and also expressed its support for the last proposals made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group, and considered this approach to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

US Aggression against Libya in 1986:

58. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of the military aggression perpetrated by the United States against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986. It supported the right of the Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the aggression in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of 20 November, 1986.

59. The Conference called upon the United States to positively respond to UN Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya. It also condemned the US economic boycott measures against Libya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and convention.

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Crisis between Libya, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France:

60 The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriya for the trial of the two suspects. It supported the efforts exerted by the League of Arab States and the Organisation of African Unity to persuade the Security Council to accept one of the three options which they proposed jointly to the Council for the trial of the two suspects.

61. The Conference appealed to the Security Council to lift the embargo imposed upon the Jamahiriya and in this respect, urged the Member States to intervene promptly with the Security Council in order to facilitate Libyan flights for humanitarian and religious purposes and visits of official Libyan delegations, in conformity with international law.

62. The Conference recommended the creation of a Coordinating Committee between the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in charge of taking appropriate steps with the UN Security Council in order to look into the modalities for lifting the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya.

63. The Conference supported the right of the Great Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for human and material losses resulting from application of the Security Council resolutions.

Solidarity with the Iran and Libya concerning D'Amato Law:

64. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the so-called D'Amato Law for their position concerning the so-called D'Amato Law and rejected any arbitrary extra-territorial and unilateral measures whether political or legal applied by one country against another one. It urged all States to consider this law which is against the international law and norms, as null and void.

Cyprus:

65. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot people in its rightful cause. It called on the two parties to negotiate together to seek freely a mutually acceptable solution and expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection. It expressed its support for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General within the framework of his mission of good offices. It called for a just political settlement by respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot people and emphasized in this regard the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution. It also recalled its previous decision to remain seized of the Turkish Cypriot application for full membership of the OIC and to continue the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the activities and meetings of all

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the organs of the Conference. It called on Member States to increase and expand their ties within the Turkish Cypriot people in all fields, including trade, tourism, culture, information. investment and sports.

Kosovo:

66. The Conference strongly condemned the large-scale repression, discrimination and violation of human rights against the defenseless Albanian population committed by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It called on the international community to take all necessary measures to immediately end all human rights violations against Albanians in Kosovo and revoke all discriminatory legislation entered into force since 1989.

Eastern and Central Europe:

67. The Conference reaffirmed the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic World and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interest. It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language, religion and culture.

Security and Solidarity:

68. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries. It expressed firm resolve to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration. It recognized that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

Disarmament:

69. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It reaffirmed that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development.

70. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia.

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71. The Conference urged all States, especially nuclear weapon States, to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

72. The Conference called upon all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances of Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It urged the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

73. The Conference recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called upon the international community and the states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

Dumping of Nuclear and Toxic Wastes:

74. The Conference reaffirmed that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of the member countries and the risks that it entails for human life is a crime against humanity.

Elimination of anti-personnel mines:

75. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development. It welcomed the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1997 session to appoint a special coordinator to seek views of its members on the most appropriate arrangement to deal with the issue of anti-personnel land mines and on the possible mandate;

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76. The Conference urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure access by all states, especially mine stricken states, to advanced material, equipment and technology as well as to ensure the removal of all existing obstacles in this regard. It appealed to the international community, in general, and OIC Member States, in particular, to assist in rehabilitation of anti-personnel mines victims.

Consultation and Coordination among Member States:

77. The Conference called upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States. It decided that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State. It emphasized the necessity of strengthening coordination among the Member States to control all images and forms of the phenomenon of terrorism, including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

Solidarity with the Peoples of Sahel:

78. The Conference took note of the meeting at the Ministerial level of the Islamic solidarity with the people of Sahel and reaffirmed the necessity to accord great attention to the speedy implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations. It decided to renew the mandate of Kuwait as Chairman of the Islamic Committee for solidarity with the people of Sahel for another three years.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa:.

79. The Conference welcomed the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Treaty of Abuja concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa. It stressed the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfill its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

Reparations of damages due to colonialism:

80. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of colonialism, in all its forms, as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law. It recognized that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and continue to impede their development and progress. It also reaffirmed the right of all the Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion. It affirmed the right of the Great

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Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of invasion, colonization and settlement on Libayan territories. It called on the countries responsible for these hazards to take practical measures in response to the Great Jamahirya's requests.

Sudan:

81. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity with Sudan to face hostile designs and defend its unity, territorial security and stability. It commended the continuous efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the Sudanese parties and the positive outcome of these efforts which have led to the signature of the peace accords of Khartoum and Fachoda with the rebel factions of the South.

Niger:

82. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organisation of Armed Resistance. It commended the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement. It requested Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its regional developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.

Mali:

83. The Conference requested Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali and recommended that the Member States and Islamic financial institutions support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctu.

Right to use of science and technology for development:

84. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields. It rejected policies and measures aimed at obstructing the achievement of technological progress for peaceful purposes in Member States.

85. It called upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process. It called upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the

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fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

Refugees:

86. The Conference expressed its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries. It also expressed its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons. It reaffirmed its concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Muslim countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of refugees.

Assistance for Refugees in Sudan:

87. The Conference urged the international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of the refugees in the Sudan and to help in their voluntary repatriation and urged Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance so as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

NPT Review Conference in Year 2000:

88. The Conference called on Member States parties to the non-proliferation treaty to actively participate in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees. It called on all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora particularly in 2000 NPT Review Conference as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT. It invited all States parties to the NPT to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty and to place all its nuclear programmes under the IAEA safeguards.

Support to Kazakhstan for Conference on Confidence-building Measures in Asia:

89. The Conference welcomed the efforts of the Republic of Kazakhstan for promotion of the initiative of the Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia. It considered that the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for convening a Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia will contribute to the general process of providing the international security. It recommended that the OIC Member States may join the process of the promoting the confidence-building measures in the Asian continent.

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90. The Conference affirmed, in the framework of the convening of the Conference on confidence-building measures in Asia, that Islamic countries do not consider Israel as being among the Group of Asian States.

UN Reform:

91. The Conference reaffirmed that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and Security Council expansion. It reaffirmed the readiness of the OIC Member States to contribute actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the Security Council.

Situation in the Comoros:

92. The Conference considered that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the others will seriously undermine the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros and will constitute a serious obstacle to its balanced economic development.

93. The Conference took note of the political situation in the Comoros and called on the concerned parties to safeguard the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros and to positively participate in the International Conference on Comoros in Addis Abeba with a view to reaching a negotiated political settlement.

94. The Conference urged Member States to urgently extend economic assistance to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros to enable it to overcome the difficult economic circumstances as well as the current political crisis.

Unilateral Economic Sanctions Against Sudan:

95. The Conference called on the United States to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan in view of its harmful effects and the losses incurred at economic and social levels. The Conference decided to set up a Committee composed from the Member States to study the issue of unilateral economic sanctions.

Situation in Sierra Leone:

96. The Conference strongly condemned the action of the military junta and expressed deep appreciation of the efforts made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for the return to normalcy in Sierra Leone. The Conference asked the military junta to conform scrupulously and without delay to the peace plan for Sierra Leone signed in Conakry (Guinea) by the CEPEAD Committee of Foreign Ministers and the representatives of the military junta and called on all OIC Member States to abstain from any bilateral activities and relations with the junta, that could be interpreted as support for the illegal regime. It exhorted Member States to commit themselves to extend urgent and

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generous assistance to Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country after reinstatement of the legitimate government.

Military Cooperation with Israel:

97. The Conference expressed its deep concern that some Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference are establishing relations of military cooperation with Israel and requested the reconsideration of this cooperation with the objective of renouncing it due to the danger it poses to the security of Islamic countries.

Preservation of the Security and Territorial Integrity of the Islamic States:

98. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to preserving the sovereignty, unity and independence of Iraq, its territorial integrity and regional security. It called for halt to acts of intervention in Iraq and for refraining in the future from any such acts in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the inviolability of its borders.

Muslim Communities and Minorities:

99. The Conference welcomed the "peace agreement" between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front officially signed on 2 September 1996, and expressed its consideration for the important steps taken towards its full implementation. It also called on the Government of the Philippines and on the Moro National Liberation Front to preserve the gains resulting from signing the peace agreement.

100. The Conference commended the efforts of the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front and of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for establishing peace in the south of the Philippines and asked the Secretary General and all concerned parties to continue extending the appropriate assistance in order to ensure the full implementation of the peace agreement during the transitional period until a self-rule zone in the south of the Philippines is established.

101. The Conference expressed satisfaction with the Secretary General's efforts to implement the adopted resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States, and particularly with the creation of a Contact Group from the Member States' permanent delegations at the Untied Nations in New York and Geneva to examine the cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

102. The Conference reaffirmed the need to take action for the attachment of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States to their religious and cultural identity, to a fair treatment in terms of rights, commitments and duties, and to the provision of all their rights, civil or religious or other, without discrimination or segregation.

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103. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States. The Conference, keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is an integral part of the Muslim World, regretted that the violation of the minority rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is continuing. It deplored the sentencing to imprisonment of the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga, and expressed its concern on the obstruction of the building of Kimmeria Mosque. The Conference urged Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and urgently recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the office muftis.

LEGAL AFFAIRS:

104. The Conference called for the setting up of an International Islamic Court of Justice as early as possible and urged member countries to promptly adopt the Islamic regulations statute.

105. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity of consolidating human rights and to ensure the follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam for laying down the Islamic standards and values and incorporating them into Islamic treaties devoted to human rights. It also stressed the importance of coordination between Member States in the field of human rights and the need for the Member States to take into account the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights on Islam as well as the principles outlining the position of the Member States on the issue of human rights in the discussions that will take place in course of the forthcoming Fifty-fourth Session of the Commission on Human Rights. It also underlined the need for a positive contribution by the Organisation towards the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and called on the international community to reaffirm their commitment to respect the international principles adopted in the area of human rights.

106. The Conference urged Member States to adhere to the agreements on the struggle against Sky Hijacking and extend help and assistance to victims upon any incident. It also stressed the need for holding an international Conference under the aegis of the United Nations to define the concept of terrorism and to make a distinction between terrorism and the people's struggle for national liberation. It also condemned terrorist acts that are perpetrated deceitfully in the name of Islam and laid stress on the importance of international and regional co-operation to fight against all forms of terrorism.

107. The Conference condemned the terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and expressed its deep concern over the continuing violent acts and barbaric crimes, especially those which were recently perpetrated against foreign tourists and earnestly appealed to member countries not to provide shelter to terrorists and help bringing them for trial and requested the Experts Group on Terrorism to prepare a draft treaty on the struggle against international terrorism in accordance with the principles stipulated in the Code

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of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism. It expressed its profound sympathy to all victims of terrorism and addressed its condolences to their families.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION:

108. The Conference noted with deep satisfaction the activities of the Organisation carried out by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) under the wise and able leadership of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal.

109. The Conference expressed satisfaction for the adoption by COMIAC of the Islamic Information Strategy along with its implementation mechanisms, the Code of Conduct for Islamic Information, the Information Plan for Islamic Countries and the Islamic Programme Statute for the Development of Information and Culture.

110. The Conference endorsed the proposals of the Secretary General on the redynamisation of the information sector to enable it to play its veritable role in promoting the just causes and the image of Islam, promoting the heritage and values as well as the achievements, the potentialities, and the various policies of the Islamic Ummah whilst giving priority to inter-Islamic exchange, encouraging dialogue among civilizations and bringing together Muslim minorities and communities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and other Muslim populations.

111. The Conference appealed to Member States to mobilize all the necessary means, particularly through voluntary contributions, in order to solve the crucial problem of financing information and communication activities.

112. The Conference underlined the need to implement, at the earliest convenience, the action programmes of the Information Plan and the important Islam Vision project whose realization will endow the Islamic Ummah with a most valuable communication instrument facilitating the expressions of its identity and culture while upholding the image and interests of Islam and opening up to the rest of the world within the framework of dialogue among civilizations.

113. The Conference hailed the progress made so far in the making of the documentary film on Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It noted with satisfaction that the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) have been kept as two separate institutions whose role should be reactivated and supported by Member States, so they can attain their objectives in the service of Islamic information.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

114. The Conference urged Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization. It also expressed desire for OIC Member States to extend their cooperation and

coordination in the areas of market access, competition policy, transfer of technology and know how, finance, investment and eventually development of an integrated network of information as well as physical infrastructure for achieving the objective of an Islamic Common Market.

115. The Conference called for the expeditious processing of accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) of applying developing countries, including the OIC members, and emphasized that in this process no political consideration should be invoked which may impede the accession of these countries. The Conference expressed deep concern at the tendencies among some developed countries to link labour and environment related issues with trade deals and emphasized that such trends are detrimental to the evolution of a just and fair trading environment.

116. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the serious economic problems faced by the Least-Developed Member States and noted with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the new Programme of Action adopted in the Second UN Conference held in 1990 for Least Developed Countries, as well as in the increasing of the Official Development Assistance (ODA). It further welcomed the UN decision to convene the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2001 and requested all concerned organs, Organisations and bodies of the UN System including the regional commissions and other relevant international and multilateral institutions, to make, within their respective fields of competence, substantive contributions and proposals for further action as submissions to the preparatory process of the Conference.

117. The Conference noted that Micro-Credit programmes by providing access to small capital, contribute toward eradication of poverty through generating productive self-employment, ensuring social and human development, and promoting participatory processes in the societies and encouraged consideration of incorporation of microcredit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication.

118. The Conference renewed the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances soft term, to African countries. It also appealed to the international community to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters. It also called upon Member States and OIC institutions to extend assistance to OIC countries of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development and Drought Control (IGADD) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them.

119. The Conference invited all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestnian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them

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to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and also expressed extreme concern about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.

120. The Conference emphasized the need to urgently implement the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States within the framework of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), in accordance with the principles and operational modalities of the strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on follow-up and implementation.

121. The Conference requested the OIC Standing Committees and the OIC institutions to explore the challenges of the 21st Century each contributing to its respective fields of competence and to delineate possible responses by the Ummah for these challenges.

122. The Conference called on the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Islamic Development Bank and to benefit from the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit along with IDB's other existing schemes, programs and operations.

FINANCIAL MARKETS:

123. The Conference noted with concern the recent volatility in the global and regional financial markets and that such volatility had imposed severe strains on the economic and financial systems of several countries, including members of the OIC.

124. The Conference also noted that while the maintenance of sound, consistent and transparent policies was important to enable countries to cope with the challenges of globalisation, the spread of the contagion effects, even to countries with sound fundamentals, underscored the need to better understand the dynamics of globalised capital and currency markets in an environment of instantaneous financial and information flows.

125. The Conference welcomed the efforts of the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to examine the structure of the global financial markets, including the implications of large short term capital flows and financial market operations. It noted that such efforts would contribute to greater transparency, efficiency and stability of world currency and financial markets, and would need to be implemented on a global basis.

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Science and Technology:

126. The Conference urged the Member States to continue to take into account the environmental issues in their development policies and to mobilize their financial and institutional resources towards implementing their national programmes for the protection of the environment. The conference expressed satisfaction at the current fruitful cooperation between the OIC and the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP).

127. The Conference reaffirmed its support of the declaration of the Middle East, Africa, and the Indian Ocean regions as nuclear weapon free zones and condemned Israel's refusal to sign the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its burying dangerous poisonous waste in the occupied Palestinian territories and disposal off the Lebanese coasts. The Conference condemned the policies of aggression practiced by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan and the Western Bekaa. It condemned its confiscation of lands, burning of woods, diversion of irrigation water, and seizure of Palestinian water resources.

128. The Conference called for cooperation among Member States in fighting epidemics of human, animal or environmental origin, and particularly AIDS. It called on Member States to act collectively to fight its dissemination through medical means. It also called on them to lay special emphasis on religious and moral values in their educational institutions, their information media and their Dawa activities, for this constitutes a more effective preventive measure against AIDS. With respect to the mad cow disease, the Conference urged Member States and specialized international cooperation agencies to expedite the establishment of a mechanism for early warning, monitoring and quick exchange of information about the marketing and importation of meat and meat products affected by this disease. The Conference also called for a Conference of the Ministers of Health of OIC Member States in the near future upon the kind offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the said Conference.

129. The Conference requested Member States to actively follow the relevant guidelines issued by the meeting of the OIC Experts Committee in Istanbul in 1988 concerning cooperation in fighting the misuse, production, manufacturing and illegal marketing of drugs and narcotics. It urged them to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their regulations within the framework of relevant international Organisations, and to give greater attention to raising religious awareness of the total religious and legal prohibition of these drugs.

130. The Conference expressed the need to have a study carried out by governmental experts on the links between the fields of environment, health, and sustainable development, and welcomed the invitation to host the meeting extended by the Republic of Tunisia through the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) in close consultation with the Member States and the General Secretariat and in cooperation with the relevant regional and international Organisations.

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131. The Conference reaffirmed the need for scientific and technological exchange for peaceful purposes and for the enhancement of social and economic development, calling on all States and particularly the developed countries to initiate comprehensive talks to establish general non-discriminatory guidelines for the transfer of advanced technology, materials and equipment which have military applications. The resolution also urged the relevant international Organisations and agencies to facilitate the transfer of science and technology to the developing countries for peaceful purposes.

132 The Conference called on the United Nations to declare the Aral Sea region and the Semipalatinsk as a zone of global ecological catastrophe. The Conference expressed its support to the government of Kazakhstan in its efforts to rehabilitate those areas, and called for a special meeting of the Ministers of the Environment of the Member States to discuss environmental issues in the Islamic world, and particularly the two above-mentioned areas. It called on the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the charitable Organisations to extend political, economic and financial assistance in order to alleviate the devastating effects of environmental disasters and prevent their aggravation, particularly in the Semipalatinsk area, which is considered the one area in the Islamic world where the greatest number of lethal nuclear tests in the world were conducted for the last forty years.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

133. The Conference took cognizance with appreciation of the reports on cultural and Islamic universities, institutions, centres and institutes submitted by the Secretary General. It stressed the need to set up a Waqf with sufficient earnings to ensure fixed income for the Islamic universities in both Niger and Uganda. It urged donors to redouble their efforts to help attain this objective. It further urged Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to increase their financial assistance to such universities, centres and institutes in view of their significant contribution to human resource development which constitutes an indispensable component of any developmental effort of the Islamic Ummah.

134. The Conference took note of the efforts made for the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world and recommended to Member States to endeavour to integrate it in the national policies in the fields of education of teaching and culture.

135. The Conference expressed deep concern over the attacks on Muslim values and religious heritage in many parts of the world.

136. The Conference requested Member States to take appropriate steps to organize women's activities at the national and international levels in all fields. It also called for the holding of a Ministerial Conference on the child and social affairs as soon as possible. It urged Member States to pursue their efforts in strengthening their own Islamic values and cultural activities among all Muslim youths. It called on Member States to play a political role in the international arena in favour of the child and its protection.

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137. The Conference expressed appreciation of the intensive activities being made by both the Research Centre for Islamic History, Arts and Culture and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage so as to revive Islamic heritage and publicize the various aspects of Islamic civilization. It also expressed appreciation for the excellent efforts being made by the Islamic Fiqh Academy so as to find solutions to topical life issues facing Muslims. It called on Member States to make annual donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund's budget and Waqf in view of the effective role that it plays in supporting various educational and social institutions of the Islamic world, especially in Africa whose identity and authenticity are targets. It took note with appreciation of the activities of the Coordinating Committee for Joint Islamic Action in the field of Dawa.

138. The Conference expressed deep appreciation of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), especially for its strategy to develop science and technology.

139. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the activities undertaken by the Islamic Committee for the International Crescent. It urged Member States which have not ratified the agreement of this institution, to do so with a view to enabling the Committee to commence its work towards the realization of the objectives assigned to it.

140. The Conference expressed appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Faysal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud for the great care he gives to the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation and for the generous hospitality extended to government experts who prepared for the First Ministers of Youth and Sports Meeting. It also expressed sincere congratulations to Member States whose national squads have qualified for the World Cup in France 1998.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

141. The Conference commended the Secretary General's efforts to rationalize the work of the General Secretariat and increase its efficiency and affirmed its support for the Secretary General's initiatives concerning administrative reform and financial redress.

142. The Conference decided to submit the Secretary General's report on administrative reform and financial redress to an open-ended Committee of Experts which will meet during the first half of February, 1998 and submit recommendations on the Secretary General's proposals contained therein, and his proposals concerning the General Secretariat's draft budget, to the Twenty-fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held in Doha, State of Qatar, in March 1998, for approval.

143. The Conference called on the Member States to expedite payment of their contributions and arrears to the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs.

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CLOSING SESSION:

Vote of thanks for His Majesty Hassan II

144. The Conference paid a solemn tribute to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, for the follow-up and the impetus he has given to the action of the Organisation as well as for the far-reaching initiatives he has taken during his Chairmanship of the OIC, within the framework of the implementation of the OIC resolutions adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 13-15 December, 1994, with a view to consolidating Joint Islamic Action, enhancing the prestige of the Organisation and increasing its contribution to promoting international peace and security. It expressed its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Majesty Hassan II, for his generous and constant support to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its institutions, a support which testifies to the keen interest he attaches to the defense of Islamic causes.

Vote of thanks to His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami

145. At the end of the deliberations, Their Excellencies M. Omar Hassan Al Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan and Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare, President of the Republic of Mali, expressed on behalf of the participants, their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the warm welcome and traditional hospitality extended to all participants. They expressed to His Excellency the Chairman of the Conference, on behalf of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah, their appreciation for his farsightedness and sagacity with which he steered the deliberations of the Conference to success.

146. The OIC Secretary General, H.E. Dr. Azeddine LARAKI, addressed the Conference and expressed his profound gratitude and high appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to all Member States for their continuous support and notably for the voluntary contributions they pledged during the Conference in favour of the Organisation.

147. The Conference heard with interest the statement by H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Closing Speech

148. In his closing speech, His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference expressed his satisfaction over the smooth

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proceedings of the Conference and reviewed the important decisions adopted by the Session. His Excellency the President expressed his thanks to Their Majesties, Highness and Excellencies, Emirs, Heads of State and Government for their spirit of Islamic solidarity and fraternity demonstrated by them which greatly contributed to the adoption of important resolutions for the future of the Ummah.

TEHRAN
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
11 SHA'BAN 1418H
11 DECEMBER 1997

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ANNEX II

Tehran Declaration

The Eighth Islamic Summit Conference

The Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation

Sha'aban, 1418-December 1997

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

And thus We have made you a justly balanced nation that you may be the bearers of witness to the people and (that) the Apostle may be a bearer of witness to you. (Quran, II : 143)

The Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member-States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, assembled at the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Sha'aban 1418H, corresponding to 9-11 December, 1997,

Stressing their full adherence to Al-Tawhid and the religion of Islam, as the foundation for man's true freedom in keeping with the teaching of Islam which provide a delicate balance between spiritual and material dimensions of human life, and between liberty and salvation, based on tolerance and compassion, wisdom and justice,

Affirming their strong determination to realize the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in particular as regards the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah, safeguarding of Islamic values and principles,

Determined to realize the legitimate aspirations of Islamic nations and peoples for peace and security as well as comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development through active participation and the realization of the fundamental right to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Recognizing the importance of preserving the identity of the Islamic Ummah and of holding fast to their tradition and historical heritage as the main factor in cementing the fabric of the society and enhancing social stability,

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Emphasizing the imperative of positive interaction, dialogue and understanding among cultures and religions; and rejecting the theories of clash and conflict which breed mistrust and diminish the grounds for peaceful interaction among nations,

Noting the changing international environment and the enormous capabilities and potentials of the Islamic Ummah to play a constructive role in shaping a more just, equitable and peaceful global order,

Expressing their full confidence that Iran, under the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i and the Presidency of His Excellency Khatami, will lead the OIC during the Chairmanship of President Khatami in the most able and constructive manner, further enhancing the role and participation of the Organisation in international affairs, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the OIC.

SOLIDARITY AND SECURITY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

1. Pledge solemnly to promote solidarity, peace and security within the Islamic world as their top priority, and to pursue consultations for security cooperation, and entrust the Inter-Governmental Expert Group on Solidarity and Security of Islamic States to study and recommend appropriate strategies and practical measures to achieve this objective.

2. Reaffirm their resolve to consolidate cooperation and coordination among the Member States and their expectation from all regional Organisations within the Islamic world to take effective practical measures in order to expand cooperation in all fields.

3. Emphasize that the establishment of Islamic Common Market constitutes a significant step towards strengthening Islamic solidarity and enhancing the share of the Islamic world in global trade.

4. Condemn the continued occupation by Israel of Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon; salute the steadfastness of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian peoples in their resistance to the Israeli occupation; reaffirming all relevant OIC resolutions, call for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinian people; condemn the expansionist policies and practices by Israel, such as the establishment and expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as acts to change the demographic and geographic status of the Holy City of Al-Quds; and emphasize the need for Israel to desist from state-terrorism which it continues to practice in utter disregard for all legal and moral principles; urge reconsideration of any military cooperation with Israel with the objective of renouncing it due to the danger it poses to the security of Islamic countries; call for making the Middle East a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons, and the necessity for Israel to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to put all its nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards.

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5. Underline their resolve and determination to regain the Holy City of Al-Quds and Masjid Al-Aqsa and to restore the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, the exercise of the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property and the attainment and exercise of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of the independent and sovereign Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and their right to leave and return freely to their country.

6. Stress their solidarity with the Muslim people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and underscore their confidence that the Ministerial Contact Group will continue to actively pursue the process of peace and reconstruction.

7. Deplore continuation of conflict and violence in Afghanistan, and express their full support for inter-Afghan dialogue, formation of a broad-based government, and activities at the regional and international level to stop the bloodshed and to establish lasting peace in Afghanistan.

8. Express their rejection of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against Republic of Azerbaijan, and call on the complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied territories and early and peaceful resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

9. Reiterate their full support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in the realization of their right to self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions.

10. Appeals to the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on Libya taking into consideration the latter's positive initiatives and the proposals made by Regional Organisations.

11. Reiterate also their full support to the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the realization of their legitimate rights.

12. Strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations while distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples against colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation and their right for self-determination, emphasize that the killing of innocent people is forbidden in Islam; reiterate their commitment to the provisions of the OIC Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism, and their resolve to intensify their efforts to conclude a treaty on this issue, and call on the international community to deny asylum to terrorists, assist in bringing them to justice, and take all necessary measures to prevent or to dismantle support networks helpful in any form to terrorism.

13. Pledge their commitment to extend full support to Muslim communities and minorities in non-Muslim countries in collaboration with their governments, and call upon all States to ensure their religious, political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.

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REVIVAL OF THE ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION AND IDENTITY

14. Consider the revival of the Islamic civilization a peaceful global reality; express their concern at tendencies to portray Islam as a threat to the world, and emphasize that the Islamic civilization is firmly and historically grounded in peaceful coexistence, cooperation and mutual understanding among civilizations, as well as constructive discourse with other religions and thoughts.

15. Reaffirm the need to establish understanding and interaction among various cultures, in line with the Islamic teachings of tolerance, justice and peace, denounce various manifestations of cultural invasion, disregard for religious and cultural values of other nations particularly as regards Divine values and principles, and call for the speedy conclusion of an internationally binding document to prevent insult against sacred values, principles and beliefs in accordance with existing decisions.

16. Entrust "the Group of Experts on the Image of Islam" to formulate and recommend pragmatic and constructive steps to counter negative propaganda, to remove and rectify misunderstandings, and to present the true image of Islam, the religion of peace, the liberty and salvation.

17. Welcome the increasing inclination towards the flourishing message of Islam in the world, and decide to take advantage of the technological achievements in the field of information and communications in order to present the rich culture and eternal principles of Islam to mankind.

COMPREHENSIVE, BALANCED AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18. Consider sustainable and balanced development in the moral, political, social, economic, cultural and scientific fields as vital for the Islamic world, and inspired by the noble principles and values of Islam, reaffirm their unwavering determination to ensure exchange of ideas and experience and the fullest participation of all segments of the Islamic Ummah in various activities of the society; reiterate their support for the aims and principles of "the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam", and decide to consider appropriate action to ensure respect for this declaration.

19. Invite the Member States to make a collective effort towards substantial increase in trade and investments within the Islamic world and to put in place instruments including those decided within the context of COMCEC in order to expand the existing exchange of goods and services and transfer of technology and expertise.

20. Emphasize their full respect for the dignity and the rights of Muslim women and enhancement of their role in all aspect of social life in accordance with Islamic principles, and call on the General Secretariat to encourage and coordinate participation of women in the relevant activities of the OIC.

21. Underline the need for coordination among the Member-States to enhance their role and participation in the global economic system and the

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international economic decision-making processes; reject, at the same time, unilateralism and extraterritorial application of domestic law or sanctions, and urge all States to consider the so-called D'Amato Law as null and void.

22. Stress the need for environmental cooperation among Islamic countries in various fields at the bilateral, regional and international levels to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and for mobilizing necessary financial and institutional resources towards implementing national programmes for the protection of the environment, as well as for collaboration and coordination of positions regarding these issues in international fora.

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

23. Welcome the participation of the UN Secretary General, H.E. Kofi Annan, at the Tehran Summit as a sign of excellent relation and cooperation between the United Nations and the OIC, invite the UN Secretary General to pursue reform of the United Nations in a manner that ensures maximum democratization of the decision making within the UN system, and stress, in this context, on the need for a more effective and equitable role and representation of the OIC membership in the UN organs particularly the Security Council.

24. Emphasize that effective, constructive and meaningful participation of Islamic countries in the management of international affairs is essential for maintaining peace and security in the world, and establishing the new world order on the basis of equality, justice and promoting morality and Divine values and, in this connection, call upon the General Secretariat to facilitate effective consultation and coordination among Islamic countries in all international fora.

STRENGTHENING THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

25. Recognize that concerted measures to strengthen and revitalize the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is also imperative, and express their determination to provide all necessary support with strong conviction to the ongoing process of reform and restructuring of the Organisation to reach higher levels of efficiency and competence and enhance its effectiveness, operationalize and implement its decisions, and to constantly adapt the Organisation with evolving international circumstances; mandate the "Open-ended Expert Group", in coordination with the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Organisation, to study this issue with a view to achieving practical solutions.

26. Urge the Member States to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure for the International Islamic Court of Justice, and further coordination amongst parliamentarians of the Islamic States in the relevant international fora.

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FOLLOW-UP

27. Request the Chairman of the Summit Conference to carry out regular and substantive consultations with member-states and take all necessary measures to pursue the implementation of this Declaration with the cooperation of the Secretary General.

EIGHTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
TEHRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
DECEMBER 11, 1997

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ANNEX III

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

TEHRAN VISION STATEMENT

We, the Heads of State and Government meeting in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in conjunction with the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Dignity, Dialogue and Participation:

- Guided and inspired by the noble teachings of Islam, which enjoin the Islamic Ummah to strengthen ties of solidarity, understanding and tolerance,
- Uniting to commit ourselves to create a peaceful, stable and prosperous future for our peoples, in the spirit of openness, dialogue and partnership,
- Recalling the relevant provisions of Declarations and Decisions of earlier Islamic Summit Conferences, especially those of the Third and Sixth Islamic Summits which, inter-alia, underlined the importance of building trust and confidence between and among Member-States,

1- Resolve to act in common purpose so as to strengthen effective cooperation between and among Muslim countries and with countries beyond so as to better deal with challenges and opportunities facing them;

2- Further resolve to seek cooperative efforts and to utilize every opportunity, including participation at various international fora, to coordinate and exchange views in order to make positive contributions to international peace and security and to sustainable growth and development;

3- Solemnly Declare our determination to strictly adhere to the following fundamental principles as the basis for establishing a code of conduct in relations between and among Member-States:

- Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence of States
- Rejection of use of force or threat of use of force against one another or interference in the internal affairs of other States
- Inviolability of internationally recognized borders and emphasis on the resolution of all territorial and trans-boundary issues through dialogue and negotiations
- Exercise of restraint in cases of dispute with the view to creating a positive climate for their eventual resolution

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- Support for the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation in exercise of their right to self-determination

- Support for the Palestinian People's right to establish their sovereign and independent State on their land with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital as indicated in the OIC Charter and reaffirmation of the imperative necessity for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Lebanese and Syrian territories, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

- Cooperation for the protection and preservation of the environment, for combating terrorism and illicit trafficking in drugs, in conformity with international law and the Untied Nations Charter and without prejudice to sovereignty of Member-States

- Expansion and extension of trade and other economic ties between and among Member States

- Rejection of the introduction or application of unilateral or extraterritorial legislation or any other forms of bilateral pressures which runs counter to the letter and spirit of the WTO and a rule-based global trading system;

4. Decide to establish an Ad-Hoc Committee to develop guidelines to strengthen regional and sub-regional arrangements to promote systematic dialogue as well as foster and reinforce cooperation and confidence between and among Member-States;

5. Reaffirm our commitment to deepening of our spirit of brotherhood, solidarity and harmony based on the noble teachings of Islam and our shared vision in seeking international peace and security, sustainable growth and development as well as peace, stability and prosperity for our peoples.

Eighth Islamic Summit Conference,
Tehran December 11, 1997

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ANNEX IV

RESOLUTIONS ON ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL MATTERS

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-ORG (IS) ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Taking into account the desire of both Organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which encourage activities carried out through regional cooperation to promote the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

Noting also the encouraging progress made in nine priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of new areas of cooperation such as "Promotion of Development through Inter-cultural Dialogue";

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations System and its agencies and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its institutions contributes to the promotion of the objectives and principles of the Charters of both the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the determination of both organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by initiating specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation;

Noting also with satisfaction the meeting undertaken by the Secretariats of the two organizations to establish a mechanism of cooperation in the political field;

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the

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proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the Focal Points of the principal specialized agencies of the two organizations;

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject in particular resolution No. 46/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, resolution No.3/20-ORG and resolution No.3/22-ORG of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, resolution 3/23-ORG of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 2/24-ORG of the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/8 of 18 October 1989, resolution 45/9 of 25 October 1990, resolution 47/18 of 23 November, 1992, resolution 49/15 of 25 November, 1994 and resolution 51/18 of 14 November, 1996 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary General.

2. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in order to achieve the objectives and principles of the Charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. Requests the Secretary General in consultation with the Member States to consolidate the mechanism of cooperation with the United Nations system in the common search for solutions to global problems, such as issues of international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to broaden the scope of their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various institutions, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Urges also the United Nations institutions, especially the main agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to broaden the scope of their cooperation.

6. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary General of the United Nations for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

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7. Requests the OIC Secretary General, in cooperation with the Secretary General of the United Nations, to encourage the convening of sectorial meetings in the priority areas of cooperation.

8. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the OIC Secretary General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two Organizations.

9. Further expresses appreciation for the progress made in working out mechanisms of cooperation in the political field between the two Organizations and requests that consultations be held between them on a regular basis.

10. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

11. Decides to include in the agenda of its next session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-ORG (IS)
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary General to establish and maintain excellent cooperation with the relevant international and regional organizations;

Recognizing the excellent cooperation between the OIC and the League of Arab States and especially the symposium they jointly conducted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in Cairo in March 1995;

Bearing in mind the cordial relationship between the OIC and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) characterized by exchange of views, consultations and reciprocal attendance of each others' Summit and Ministerial Conferences;

Noting the useful relationship between the OIC and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the support the OIC receives from NAM especially in its effort to ensure a lasting peace in the Middle East;

1. Notes with satisfaction the excellent cooperation between the OIC and the League of Arab States and urges the two Organizations to continue to jointly organize seminars and symposia on subjects of common interest to them and which are beneficial to their respective member states.

2. Also notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary General to conclude cooperation agreement with the OAU especially because the majority of the OIC Member States are also members of the OAU.

3. Further notes with satisfaction the useful consultations held by the Secretary General with the Secretary General of Arab Meghrib Union and calls upon the Organization to strengthen cooperation with this Organization.

4. Calls upon the Secretary General to maintain the useful interaction that he has been able to establish with the Non-Aligned Movement.

5. Invites the Secretary General to maintain cooperation and coordination with all the said international and regional Organizations not only for mutual benefit but also for the well-being of the Member States and the Islamic World at large.

6. Requests the Secretary General to submit progress report to the next session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-ORG (IS)
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)
AND
THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANISATION (ECO)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Shaban 1418 H, (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the MOU signed between OIC and the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) at New York on 30 September 1994 granting observer status to each other on reciprocal basis;

Recalling further the MOU signed between Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the ECO on 7th July 1993, in order to provide general framework to facilitate cooperation between the ECO and the Bank to promote sustained economic and social development of the States of Common Membership;

Bearing in mind the enlargement of ECO from 3 to 10 Member States in 1992 and the revision of the Treaty of Izmir (the basic Charter) in 1996 which will consolidate intra-regional cooperation, consultation and coordination in order to enhance economic, social and cultural development and also the ongoing measures aimed at the re-organisation and restructuring of ECO;

Convinced that the development and strengthening of their cooperation would be of mutual benefits to both the Organisation, enhance cooperation among the States of Common Membership, and bring about better coordination and efficient implementation of their respective programmes;

1. Notes with satisfaction the emphasis laid down in the main ECO Documents such as Quetta Plan of Action, Istanbul Declaration, Economic Cooperation Strategy as well as the Ashgabat Declaration adopted by the latest ECO Summit for meaningful development of economic cooperation in priority areas of transport and communications, trade and energy;

2. Urges the specialised agencies and other affiliated organisations and programmes of the OIC System to continue their advisory services and technical assistance to the Economic Cooperation Organisation and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives;

3. Invites the relevant regional and international financial institutions to render favourable consideration to the ECO regional development projects and programmes and to extend all possible assistance and financial support in the implementation of these programmes;

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4. Requests the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to include in the agenda of its future regular meetings the item titled "Cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Economic Cooperation Organisation";

5. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to submit a progress report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/8-ORG(IS)
ON THE
MOTION OF THANKS ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY HASSAN II, KING OF MOROCCO

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Recalling the noble ideals of joint Islamic action set forth in the Declarations adopted in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Dakar and Casablanca by the Third, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences;

Having followed with great interest the message of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and having taken note with high appreciation of his report on the activities of the Organization under his chairmanship (Document No.IS/8-97/7IS/CH).

Having also taken note of the progress achieved by the organization of the Islamic Conference in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as of the development and increasing diversification of its relations with non-Member countries and international institutions and organizations;

Expressing satisfaction at the exemplary cooperation and coordination relations established between the Summit Chair and Member States as well as between the Kingdom of Morocco and the General Secretariat of the OIC;

1. Pays tribute to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco for giving impetus and far-sighted orientations to the actions of the Organization and for the far-reaching initiatives he has taken as Chairman of the OIC, within the framework of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit, held in Casablanca on 13-15 December 1994, with a view to strengthening joint Islamic action, enhancing the prestige of the Organization and consolidating its contribution in promoting international peace and security.

2. Expresses its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Majesty Hassan II, to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco for their noble and sustained support to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to its institutions, thus reflecting the great interest they have always taken in the defense of Islamic causes.

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Resolution No. 5/8-ORG(IS)
On the Date and Venue of the
NINTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H, (9-11 December 1997),

Referring to relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the rules of procedure of the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the Secretary General;

Having taken note with appreciation of the offer made by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar, to host the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in the State of Qatar,

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar, for his generous offer.

2. Decides to convene the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, the State of Qatar, in the year 2000, on a date to be fixed in consultation between the Host country and the General Secretariat.

3. Mandates the Secretary General, in conformity with prevailing technical, administrative and financial provisions to take, in conjunction with the State of Qatar, the measures necessary for convening the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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ANNEX V

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-P (IS) ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (IS/8-97/PIL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, especially Resolutions 242; 338; 465; 476 and 478, and the Resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the commitment of Islamic States to realizing just and comprehensive peace in the region, and upholding peace as a strategic option;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's continuing repressive and terrorist measures and practices, its continued policy of colonization, expansion of existing settlements, confiscation of land and properties, deportation and mass reprisal against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories and the civilian population;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs, do not only threaten the Arab states and the peace process but also threaten the Islamic States and endanger international peace and security;

Holding Israel responsible for the haulting of the Middle East Peace Process along all tracks as a result of the intransigence of the Israeli government and its evasion of the principles on which the peace process has been built especially Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as well as the "Land for Peace" formula and its non-compliance with all the agreements concluded in this regard.

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Expressing deep concern over the alarming situation resulting from the hindering by Israel of efforts exerted to reach a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine cause and the Arab Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as the principle of "Land for Peace" and the realisation of the national and political legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organization throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, for the reconstruction of what had been destroyed by the Israeli occupation, as well as the efforts exerted by its National Authority for the rehabilitation of the Palestinian national economy and its consolidation, on the way to the establishment of the Palestinian State on its national territory;

Determined to support these efforts through all possible means;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

2. Reaffirms also that the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for ending Israeli occupation, exercising its sovereignty over its territories and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and continue to support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence.

4. Reaffirms its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed in this context among the parties concerned and the commitments made in accordance with the underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Conference, and in accordance with the UN Charter and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the land-for-peace principle which demand Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan back to 4th June 1967 borderline, the occupied Lebanese territory back to internationally recognised borders and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

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5. Reaffirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly and calls for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine, so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

6. Calls on the international community, in particular the Two Sponsors of the Peace Process to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legitimacy, and implementing the UN General Assembly resolution No. 10/2 dated 24.4.1997 and No. EST 10/3, dated 15/7/1997 regarding haulting the building of a new settlement at Jebel Abu Ghneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building side roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions. It also requests Member States to make efforts to get the UN General Assembly to take necessary steps in accordance with the "United For Peace" resolution in the event Israel fails to comply with the two aforementioned resolutions.

7. Requests the UN Security Council to revitalize the International Commission on Supervision and Control to prevent colonization in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories in accordance with its resolution 446.

8. Urges the international community and all states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, in particular the United States of America, and the States of European Union, as well as international donor institutions and funds, to cease assistance which is used by Israel to implement its colonialist and expansionist designs in the occupied Arab territories and the Occupied Syrian Golan.

9. Rejects attempts to disregard the obligations of the transitional phase and jump to the negotiations on the final status, and demands the faithful and honest implementation of all the remaining items of the transitional phase agreements concluded between the PLO and Israel.

10. Affirms that Israel's disregard for the principles and underpinnines of the peaec process, backtracking on the commitments, pledges and agreements made in the framework of this process, procrastination and evasion have seriously undermined the peace process and holds the Israeli government responsible for this situation.

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11. Strongly condemns the Israeli crimes which harm the religious sentiments of Muslims and Christians, and which contradict religious, human and moral values.

12. Urges Islamic States which have begun to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to reconsider their relationships with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel abides by the UN resolutions and implement the agreements, obligations and commitments arrived at by the parties to the peace process, in accordance with the principles adopted by the Madrid Conference, the OSLO Accord and the other agreements concluded with the PLO, as well as obligations and commitments arrived at with the Arab parties on all tracks during the peace talks.

13. Calls for action within UN and international institutions and fora to compel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

14. Calls for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the continued UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to occupation and fulfills the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their land, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

15. Urges all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian territories to avail the Palestinian people of the necessary approved assistance for the reconstruction of its national economy and to back up its national institutions and enable it to establish its independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

16. Affirms the need to intensify the efforts being made for holding a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, regarding the protection of civilians during the time of war, aimed at taking the necessary enforcement measures to ensure the application of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

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17. Calls for abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, Islamic law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of the current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

18. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Biqa'h region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon; calls upon the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression; calls for the implementation of the Security Council resolution on Lebanon, especially Resolution 425 (1978), Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory. It affirms its resolve to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders.

19. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

20. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolutions calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

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21. Reaffirms the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all the Palestinian citizens wherever they may be living in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly in this regard, and calls upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with a integrated conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of their right to return to their homeland Palestine in accordance with the UN Resolution No. 194. It further calls on all states to provide more assistance towards the Agency's budget so as to enable it continue providing its services.

22. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and expresses its appreciation for their all supportive stands and assistance for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

23. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-P (IS)
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. (IS/8-97/PIL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the essence of the Palestinian cause which forms the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly No. 10/2 and No. EST-10 3 dated 24.4.1997 and 15.7.1997 respectively on the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian territories;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression against the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and violation of their sanctity;

Reiterating all Security Council Resolutions on Al-Quds including. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly condemning all illegal Israeli measures and practices, which also contravene all international resolutions and laws, carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at judaizing the Holy City and obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

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Commending also the continuous efforts made by all the Islamic Member States to defend the sanctity of the Islamic places in the city of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to safeguard their Arabic identity and their Islamic character, and protect them from Zionist misuse and judaization plans;

Commending the contribution of His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the renovation work carried out in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Dome of the Rock;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic Conferences including the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the recommendations and decisions of the Al-Quds Committee at its prervious sessions.

2. Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 and that whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories applies to it in implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

3. Urges action to halt all practices, and measures undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the geographic and demographic conditions and violating the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian shrines in order to judaize the Holy City. It calls for combined efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

4. Invites the Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the ongoing negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects and construct housing units for them, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Invites States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel.

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6. Further invites the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alterations in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure that may affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, adhere to the relevant international resolutions, lift the siege imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, ensure the freedom of worship therein, and refrain from destroying houses, withdrawing identity cards of Palestinian citizens and emptying Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab citizens.

7. Reaffirms that all legislative, administrative and colonization measures aimed at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and contrary to the resolutions of international legality, and to international agreements, conventions and norms, as well as to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It calls on the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legality and implement General Assembly resolution ES-10/3 of 15/7/1997 regarding the cessation of building work on a Jewish settlement at Jebel Abu Ghuneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building of side roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and related activities, which constitute a violation of the Security Council resolutions.

8. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in the excavation works around Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. It appeals to the international community to compel Israel to close down this tunnel in accordance with resolution 1073 of the Security Council.

9. Strongly condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23.9.1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as premediated provocations aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist organizations to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

10. Strongly condemns Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such arbitrary measures as a continued

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violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.

11. Calls upon all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Takes note with appreciation of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their compliance with it.

12. Condemns the decision of the US House of Representatives to recognize Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel and to transfer the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Al-Quds. and considers it a serious provocation to the sentiments of Muslims and all believers in the world, as well as a blatant violation of the principles of international legality and the stand of the international community, and a glaring contradiction to the role of the United States of America as a sponsor of the peace process., besides being an encouragement to Israel to pursue its aggressive expansionist policy; and calls on the US Administration to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478.

13. Commends the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassasn II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, affirms all resolutions adopted by the Committee and urges Member States to apply them.

14. Expresses its satisfaction with the commencement of the work of the Al-Quds Fund and welcomes the measures taken by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee with regard to the appointment of an Executive Director of the Fund and his assistant, and to the setting up of an Administrative Division for the Agency and its headquarters in Casablanca.

15. Emphasises the need to continue coordination action and by Member States with regional and international organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, and also coordination with the League of Arab States, and the holding of conferences to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and highlight the dangers surrounding it.

16. Invites the Vatican, the Eastern and other Christian Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif out of

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respect for the spiritual dimension of all religions, for the sake of peaceful coexistence among them, and in compliance with Security Council resolution No. 242 of 22/11/1967 which demands that Israel withdraw from the part occupied in 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the other Security Council Resolutions in particular:

- No. 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms the illegality of building Israeli settlements in that part and demands their dismantalment and removal;

- No. 476 of 30/6/1980 which affirms that all measures that have changed the features of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographical, demographic and historical status are null and void and must be rescinded in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

- and No. 478 of 20/8/1980 which decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and other Israeli acts that aim to change the features and status of Al-Quds. It also decided to call on the states that had established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw those missions from the holy city. It further called for the support of the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif so they can resist the judaization measures aimed at uprooting them from their city.

17. Calls upon the Security Council to take necessary measures that ensure compliance with its resolutions on Al-Quds in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

18. Reaffirms the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the support of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, and also calls forthe support of Baitul Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and Al-Quds Fund.

19. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-P (IS)
ON THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco and Resolution 3/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, in 1996;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is resolution adopted by the Fifty-second Session in 1997;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981); which considered null and void and with no legal basis Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were considered null and void by the international community;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in time of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area constitutes a violation of this Convention and of the Madrid Conference and an obstacle to the peace process;

Affirming the basic principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

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Concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. the UN General Assembly as well as the international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's disavowal of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as peace-for-land formula and over the risk resulting from Israel's renunciation of the commitments and obligations reached;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and declares its support for this resistance.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in time of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the principles of international law in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

3. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and of imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. Condemns Israeli threats against Syria aiming at increasing tension in the region and wrecking the peace process.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.

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7. Demands that Israel fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the Fourth of June 1967 in implementation of relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.

8. Demands that Israel fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242,338 and 425 and the principle of land for peace and to abide by all the commitment, and pledges reached so far.

9. Calls upon all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic and financial, technical and humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.

10. Calls upon the sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967 in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

11. Declares its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION No. 4/8-P (IS)
ON THE
OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY BY ISRAEL AND CONTINUING TO DETAIN LEBANESE IN ITS PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the solidarity with the Lebanon to end the Israeli occupation of its territories in the South and in the Western Bikaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens under Israeli occupation in Southern Lebanon, Western Bikaa prisons and detention camps administered by its forces;

Noting that the continued Israeli occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the international law and persistence in disregarding Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978);

Being concerned over continued Israeli aggression and arbitrary practices in occupied Lebanese territories particularly the kidnapping and detention of innocent citizens and their imprisonment without trials in Israeli prisons and camps controlled by forces belonging to it in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilian population in the time of war and the Convention of the Hague of 1907;

Recalling with indignation the brutal Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon, particularly its southern regions and the Western Bikaa during the month of April 1996 which claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent civilians, and injured thousands and displaced more than half a million citizens from Lebanese cities and villages in the South and the Western Bikaa, and caused heavy casualties in the basic economic facilities and the country's infrastructure as well as its historic archeological landmarks which were targeted by Israeli land, sea and air bombardment in several Lebanese areas;

Recalling the report of the United Nations Secretary General on the brutal massacre perpetrated in Qana by Israel and the latter's full responsibility for the deliberate aggression committed by its troops against civilians.

Confirming Lebanon's right to reparations for human casualties and the damages resulting from repeated Israeli attacks;

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1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa, and invites the

   endeavour to implement Security Council Resolution No. 425 (1978) which provides for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized boundaries.

2. Demands the international community to take all necessary measures with Israel so that the latter may immediately release all Lebanese prisoners and kidnapped individuals from Israeli prisons and those controlled by forces belonging to it in contravention of the provisions of the international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Convention of the Hague (1907). It urges OIC Member States to approach the international organizations to take all measures with the Government of Israel, the occupying authority with the aim of enabling the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit the prisoners detained in Al-Khiyann and Marjaioun camps on regular basis to examine their conditions and to ensure medical and humanitarian care for them and to allow-their relatives to visit them regularly.

3. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued aggression against Lebanese territories which result in falling of victims among civilians and losses in properties. They also lead to the aggravation of political and security conditions in the area.

4. Demands the international community, the international organizations and the Member States to exert pressure on Israel to pay reparations to Lebanon for the damages resulting from its continued aggression against Lebanese territories, particularly the aggression launched by Israel against Lebanon in April 1996 and to endeavour to halt the arbitrary and inhuman Israeli practices against the defenseless populations in the occupied Southern Lebanese territories, especially in the South and in the Western Bikaa.

5. Asserts its support and backing for the efforts exerted by the Lebanese State to impose its control and sovereignty over the totality of its territories including the parts occupied by Israel in Southern Lebanon and Western Bikka.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-P(IS) ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue,Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. **Reiterates** all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.

3. **Expresses** its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. It commends the annual appeal made by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the Welfare of the Palestinian Freedom Fighters, to citizens and residents to make donations to Al-Quds Fund. It **urges** Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-

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Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.

5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness and boosting the struggle of the Palestinian people.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

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RESOLUTION No. 6/8-P (IS) ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, and Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418 H (9-11 December 1997),

Referring to the declaration on the current situation of the peace process in the Middle East issued by the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1417 H (9-12 December 1996, as well as to the declaration on the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict issued by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 13 Dhul Qaada 1417 H (23/3/1997), and to the Final Declaration issued by the 16th Session of Al-Quds Committee held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 17 Dhul Qaada 1417 H (27/3/1997);

Having examined the serious and urgent situation entailed by the policies of the incumbent Israeli government which are hostile to peace;

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its legitimate and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al Sharif as its capital.

2. **Reaffirms** its full support to the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to the foundations and principles of the peace process, and demands that Israel respect and implement the commitments, obligations and agreements reached within the framework of the process in accordance with the principles adopted at the Madrid Conference and consistent with the United Nations Resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions No 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace formula which guarantees Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al Sharif and the Golan Heights of Syria, to the lines of 4 June 1967, and from occupied Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa occupied to the internationally recognized borders.

3. **Calls on** the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to be wary of the grave dangers resulting from Israel's pursuance of positions and policies hostile to peace.

4. **Strongly denounces** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to peace and are designed to undermine the peace process in order to pursue its colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al Quds, and invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past five years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

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5. Expresses strong condemnation and anger about the threats voiced by Israeli officials for the purpose of reinstating the atmosphere of war in the region and imposing the fait accompli on Arabs and Muslims.

6. Urges the member states which have started to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the Peace Process to reconsider their relations with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel complies with the relevant UN resolutions, in particular, the full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and safeguards the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian People, and implements the agreements and commitments reached by the parties to the Peace Process.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/8-P (IS) ON THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Digniy, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions and declarations relating to the just struggle of the Bosnian people for peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership adopted by the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10 April, 1996;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Document No. IS 8-97/PIL D.4).

2. Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to preserve the legal continuity, unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and fully supports the establishment of a sovereign, democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Reiterates the position of the Member States to participate fully in the implementation of all aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

4. Emphasizes the importance of accelerating the process towards the full, effective, consistent and impartial implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and urges the international community, particularly the Members of the UN Security Council, the Five Nation Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Peace Implementation Council to support the peaceful and democratic reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Underlines the need for strong and continuous political support of the international community to the effective and consistent implementation of the Action Program of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the London Conference of the PIC on 4 and 5 of December 1996, and particularly the Political Declaration

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of the Steering Board of PIC, held in Sintra on 30 May 1997, to stabilize peace and to speed up the process of the peaceful and democratic reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to preserve its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

6. Stresses the vital importance of ensuring freedom of movement of people, goods, services and information throughout the country and the return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin under safe and secure conditions, the enforcement of the results of the municipal elections held on 13 and 14 September 1997 and thus promoting the process of reconciliation, democratization and reintegration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. Emphasizes the need for vigorous action against separatists and calls on the international community to support the viable, effective and continuous functioning of the common institutions for the smooth reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. Urges the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) to undertake all necessary measures to establish effective air space control and frontier control on all internationally recognized borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9. Also Urges the international community to take concrete measures for the arrest of all indicated war criminals and calls on the UN Security Council to utilize the enforcement procedures under the UN Charter, including those envisaged under Chapter VII, to secure the delivery of these criminals by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Croatia.

10. Requests Member States to support the important work of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to thoroughly investigate the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Serbs against the Bosnian people and to provide urgent financial assistance to the Tribunal, particularly to locate mass graves, identify victims of genocide and notify surviving family members.

11. Calls on the Security Council to ensure the compliance from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Republika Srpska-entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, consistent with the Dayton Peace Agreement and orders of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia in accordance with the relevant provisions of UN Security Council resolution 1074.

12. Expresses full support for the legal action of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the International Court of Justice for genocide.

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13. Reaffirms strong support for Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) which decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply as a new member of the United Nations and should not inherit the seat of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which has ceased to exist.

14. Reiterates the support of the Member States to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina relating to the question of succession of States, particularly the freezing of the assets of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until the outcome of the succession procedure.

15 Supports all necessary measures to strengthen and render effective the state, economic and social institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus helping the country to speed up the reconstruction process and to establish external relations with the rest of the world, and to regularize the debt problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

16. Urges all countries and multilateral institutions that have pledged resources for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately disburse the funds in order to ensure timely completion of priority projects including funds for housing to accommodate returning refugees and displaced persons and notes with satisfaction the assistance being extended by the Member States and OIC institutions in providing resources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina by promoting bilateral programmes of assistance and cooperation as well as through the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and better coordination of institutions of the OIC and NGOs.

17. Reaffirms support for the "Equip and Train" programme which will foster long-term regional stability by creating a credible self-defense capability for the Federation.

18. Emphasizes the importance of complying in good faith with the regional stabilization and arms limitation agreements envisaged by the Dayton Peace Agreement and completed in Vienna and Florence and called upon the international community to ensure full compliance.

19. Welcomes the steps taken on mutual recognition of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other states deriving from Former Yugoslavia and Expresses readiness to cooperate with all of them subject to their full and effective recognition and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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20. Invites the international community and Member States to support the legitimate struggle of the Bosnian Muslim people of Sandjak for their equal national and civil rights.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/8-P (IS) ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca and Islamabad in 1994 and 1997 respectively as well as all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

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Taking note of the strong condemnation by Pakistan and the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people, including the leadership of the All PartiesHurrieyet Conference of the deplorable act of hostage taking by "Al-Faran" and calling for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. 1S/8-97 PIL D.6).

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. Affirms that any political process elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as enshrined in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.

6. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

7. Supports the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to engage India in a serious, substantive and meaningful dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and encourages India to reciprocate positively.

8. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

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9. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

10. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

11. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

12. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences.

13. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

14. Appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

15. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences, and to submit a report to him.

16. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Recommends that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

18. Commends the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir.

19. Requests the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri

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people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

20. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/8-P(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Reaffirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and stability;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened and the armed conflict has continued;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan; and stressing that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan people themselves;

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Expressing concern over the production and exportation of illicit drugs;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard:

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan and the encouraging response of the Afghan parties of the OIC's call to put an end to the hostilities and immediate commencement of negotiations.

2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan.

3. Reaffirms that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and calls upon all Afghan parties to renounce and refrain from the use of force in settling their problems.

4. Calls upon Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.

5. Reiterates the need for the achievement of a political understanding among the Afghan parties as the only way out of this crisis.

6. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement as well as for the establishment of a broad-based government, demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

7. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

8. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

9. Calls upon all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

10. Reaffirms the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

11. Emphasizes the need for effective protection of all diplomatic missions in Kabul in conformity with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.

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12. Calls for respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

13. Emphasizes the need for continued close coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.

14. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and in this regard, encourages the continuing cooperation between the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

15. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

16. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

17. Appeals to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.

18. Emphasizes the urgent need for the establishment of a fund under the auspices of the OIC for assisting the people of Afghanistan.

19. Calls for effective measures by all Afghans to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs and appeals to the international community to support crop substitution programmes in Afghanistan.

20. Urges Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/8-P(IS)
ON
SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the civil war which has virtually destroyed Somalia, caused immense suffering to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the timely initiative of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in proposing that the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly convene an International Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Appreciating the initiative of H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen by inviting the Somali factions to hold a Somali national reconciliation conference in Sana'a;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Noting also the signing, in March 1993, of the Addis Ababa Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia as well as the positive results of the consultations held between the Somali factions in Kenya, Egypt, Ethiopia and Yemen;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the framework of the Security Council;

Encouraging the ongoing efforts of the regional States and the Organization of African Unity for promoting peace in Somalia;

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Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.IS/8-97/PIL/D.7);

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. Notes with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and calls for continuation of such efforts and requests the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

3. Calls for the convening of an international conference on peace and national reconciliation on Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, with the participation of all the Somali parties and all the concerned international and regional organizations.

4. Welcomes the signature of the Addis Ababa Agreement for the establishment of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia.

5. Follows up with interest the on-going meetings in Cairo of the different Somali parties and heads of Somali factions and calls on the Somali parties to complete their reconciliation efforts and the agreement they have reached in this context towards setting up state authorities.

6. Expresses its appreciation of the initiative taken by H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Republic of Yemen in calling for a Somali National Reconciliation Conference to be held in Sana'a;

7. Calls on all Somali factions to positively respond to the invitation extended by the Republic of Yemen and affirms the necessity for their effective participation in the national reconciliation conference in Sana'a in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood so as to achieve peace and preserve the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia.

8. Decides to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the regional States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.

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9. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action.

10. Urges all Member States to extend financial and material assistance to Yemen so as to enable it to overcome the problem of the refugees and to provide them with the means that would ensure their safe return to their country.

11. Calls upon the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicine in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.

12. Calls upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) and also calls upon all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/8-P (IS) ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATE OF KUWAIT AND THE NECESSITY FOR IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT ALL THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General on the consequences of Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and the necessity for Iraq to implement all the relevant Security Council Resolutions (Document No.IS/8-97/PIL D.8);

Considering the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for strengthening Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of recent developments in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

Mindful of the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and of Islamic solidarity;

1. Calls upon Iraq to pursue efforts towards the fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region.

2. Calls on Iraq to cooperate fully and seriously with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva which was established under its engagements pursuant to Para 2c and Para 3C of resolution No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others so as to put an end to this situation and Para 15 (d) which relates to return of Kuwaiti properties by Iraq.

3. Affirms that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-B of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct harm, including any offendant environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

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4. Reaffirms Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq.

5. Welcomes Security Council resolution No. 1137 (1997), and calls on Iraq for full compliance and serious cooperation without conditions with the Special Commission (UNSCOM) in the fulfillment of its mandate concerning the elimination of the weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council in order to maintain peace and stability in the region.

6. Reaffirms respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Iraq, expresses its sympathy with the Iraqi people and welcomes, in this respect, Security Council resolution No. 1111 (1997) in which the Security Council extended the effect of its resolution No.986 (1995) for another 6 month period so as to meet the humanitarian needs and to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/8-P (IS) ON THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution on this matter, adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December 1994);

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming also that acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

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3. Strongly condemns looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. Expresses its concern that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.

6. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. Urges all States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. Calls upon Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

11. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

12. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

13. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.

14. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

15. Considers, that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

16. Appreciates the efforts of the Secretary General to convey to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office the position of Member States on this matter.

17. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION. 13/8-P (IS) ON THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE REPARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling also the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987 submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the losses;

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Summit Conferences.

1. Reaffirms the previous resolutions condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. Supports the right of the Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the said aggression in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of 20 November, 1986.

3. Calls upon the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. Condemns the United States of America economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and convention.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/8-P(IS) ON CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, ON THE OTHER.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having considered the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France on the other; and having also considered the relevant report of the Secretary General;

Guided by the OIC Charter which calls for solidarity among the Member States;

Emphasizing the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulate that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations, and the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means;

Expressing deep appreciation of the position and the positive initiatives undertaken by the Great Jamahiriya aimed at finding a peaceful solution of this crisis acceptable to all parties and its acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 731/92;

Referring to the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the resolutions and declarations adopted by regional organizations, especially the resolution passed by the League of Arab States at its 108th Session held in Cairo on 20-21 September 1997 and the declaration adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity at its 33rd Session held in Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997 and the Final Communiqué of the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997.

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damages inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people and the peoples of neighbouring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748/92 and 883/93;

And reaffirming the risks posed by the continuation of this crisis to the security and safety of this region and their adverse effect on international peace and security.

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Expressing its regret over the disregarding and neglecting by the other parties concerned of the initiatives of the Jamahiriya and the constructive efforts exerted by regional organizations to settle this crisis;

1. Reiterates the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which support the latter's position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis.

2. Urges the three concerned Western States to respond positively to the Libyan initiatives and regional and international efforts in order to reach a settlement on the basis of international law and through dialogue, understanding and respect for national sovereignty.

3. Supports the efforts exerted by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity to persuade the Security Council to accept one of the three options which they proposed jointly to the Council namely:

   (a) To try the two suspects in a third neutral country to be determined by the Security Council.

   (b) To try the two suspects at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice in the Hague in accordance with Scottish Law by Scottish judges.

   (c) To set up a special criminal court to try the two suspects at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

4. Appeals to the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya taking into consideration the latter's positive initiatives and the proposals made by regional organizations included in Paragraph (3) of this resolution.

5. Recommends the creation of a Coordination Committee between the League of Arab States, the Organisation of the African Unity and the Oraganisation of the Islamic Conference in order to undertake appropriate steps with the Security Council so as to study the modalities for lifting the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya.

6. Reaffirms the importance of a final settlement to the crisis and urges Member States to intervene promptly with the Security Council for lifting the sanctions, notably for the following reasons and to facilitate them:

   a) Libyan flights for humanitarian purposes relating to medical treatment, medicine import and transportation of the dead.

b) Special flights transporting assistance in kind from the Jamahiriya and other countries.

c) Flights of religious nature.

d) Flights relating to the participation of the political leadership and Libyan official delegations in regional and international meetings.

e) Flights relating to the extension of necessary support with respect to emergency equipments and services directly related to the civil air traffic control, including equipment updating and the requirements of search, rescue, training and maintenance.

f) Facilitating acquisition of spare parts for agricultural aviation and desert vehicles used in monitoring and combating desert locust.

g) Any measures relating to the freezing of Libyan foreign accounts.

7. Reaffirms the importance of the performance of Haj which is a sacred pillar of Islam and an obligation for all Muslims. In this regard, it is imperative to accord all facilities so that the pilgrims could visit the holy sites without any hindrance or difficulty and to permit the aircraft carrying Libyan pilgrims and flights for religious purposes to reach the holy sites from the Libyan territory and to ensure the passage of the aircraft over Member States in conformity with international law.

8. Supports the right of the Great Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for human and material losses resulting from application of the two aforementioned Security Council resolutions.

9. Requests the Secretary General with follow up of the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/8-P(IS)
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
CONCERNING THE D'AMATO LAW

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling resolution No.15/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and U.N. General Assembly resolution No.51/22 titled "Elimination of Coercive Economic Measures as a Political and Economic Compulsion";

Believing in the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice;

Conforming with the general international orientation towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions;

Reiterating that the unilateral measures which affect other parties and attempts to impose the domestic laws on the territories of other countries run counter to the principles of international law that govern inter-state relations;

1 Emphasizes the principles of the OIC and the UN Charters which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of other States and to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.

2 Strongly rejects any arbitrary, extra-territorial and unilateral measures whether political or legal applied by one country against another one.

3. Urges all States to consider the so-called D'Amato law which is against the international law and norms, as null and void.

4. Calls upon all States to be vigilant against such attitude and policies of the United States to the consequences of which are only to the detriment of peace, stability and welfare of developing countries.

5. Seriously urges Member States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of OIC and Charter of U.N., to refrain from any action which might undermine international cooperation and friendly relations between States.

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6. Emphasizes its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts.

7. Calls on the Secretary General of the OIC to review the adverse impact of the law and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/8-P (IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban. 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitutes an integral part of the Islamic world;

Recalling that in the more than 30 years since the establishment of UNFYCYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Calling for a just political settlement by respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot side;

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming in this context, the resumption of direct talks between the two sides in Cyprus at Troutbeck and Glion and subsequent direct talks in Nicosia on humanitarian and normalization issues under the auspices of UN Secretary General's Representative;

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of EU membership of the Greek Cypriot side have hampered progress at these talks;

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the UN sponsored package of military confidence building currently being discussed under UNFYCYP auspices;

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal;

Considering that the excessive rearmament and purchase of S-300 missiles by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting in this regard its resolution adopted at the 24th Session of ICFM as well as resolution No.14/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

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Appreciating the economic study on the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General contained in document No.IS/8-97/PIL/D.12.

1. Reaffirms the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Requests the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

5. Considers that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question.

6. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

8. Requests further the Secretary General to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/8-P (IS) ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations on this question;

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

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3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Rejects any idea of dividing the island into departments, such idea being contrary to all international resolutions and to the solution of the problem by means of negotiations in conformity with the will of the Presidents of France and Comoros.

6. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/8-P(IS) ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which emphasize the commitment of the Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Noting the UN General Assembly resolutions 49/201 of 23 December 1994, 50/190 of December 1995 and 51/111 of 12 December 1996;

Expressing serious concern over the alarming increase in human rights violations in Kosova by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), continuing and systematic harassment, persecution, intimidation of Albanian citizens, imprisonment of members of political parties, human rights workers, journalists, brutalities, arbitrary charges, seizures, arrests, forced eviction, torture, ill-treatment of detainees, even killings, discrimination in the administration of justice, arbitrary dismissal of civil servants, elimination of Albanian language from educational system. closing of schools and universities, as well as other cultural and scientific institutions and, as a result, forcing Albanians to involuntary emigrate, without any guarantees to return, thus pursuing ethnic cleansing of Kosova;

Expressing further concern that these massive and systematic violations of all human and political rights pose a threat to peace and security in the region.

Noting that the re-establishment of international presence in Kosova to monitor and investigate the situation is fundamental in preventing the situation in Kosova from deteriorating into a violent conflict;

1. Condemns strongly the large-scale repression, measures of discrimination and violations of human rights against the defenseless Albanian population committed by authorities of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), aimed at forcing Albanians to leave their land.

2. Calls on the international community to take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against Albanians in Kosova, and revoke all discriminatory legislation, in particular that which has entered into force since 1989.

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3. Calls for the establishment of genuine democratic institutions in Kosova, including the parliament, government and judiciary as the best means of protecting the human, political and national rights of the Albanian population and preventing the escalation of conflict; reopen all the educational, cultural and scientific institutions of the Albanians; release all political prisoners in Kosova; commence the internationally brokered dialogue with the representatives of Albanians in Kosova.

4. Requests the Secretary General to hold consultations with the relevant international organizations to address the crisis in Kosova.

5. Recommends that all Member States take action at the UN General Assembly and at UN Commission on Human Rights and other international fora to promote the human rights of the population of Kosova.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/8-P (IS) ON THE DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P, 19/20-P, 16/21-P, 17/22-P, 16/23-P and 19/24-P adopted by the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.17/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the developments taking place in the world, especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Recognizing that the current international situation is characterized by instability and uncertainty, especially for the developing countries;

Being aware that the present situation requires the Islamic States to contribute effectively towards the establishment of a New World Order based on justice and equality for all, which should be an objective of Joint Islamic Action within the framework of the OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in the world in general and in Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia in particular in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof on the Muslim Ummah;

Deeply concerned over the situation in the Balkans arising from Serbian aggressive and expansionist policies which threaten the peace and security of the region as a whole;

Taking note of the fact that developments in Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields and the growing interdependence between East and West have led to increase in the flow of financial resources to East European countries with implications for the Islamic world;

Expressing concern over the immigration of and the settlement of European and other nationals of the Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. Reaffirms the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interests.

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2. Expresses the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries.

3. Also Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language, religion and culture.

4. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

5. Requests the Secretary General to closely monitor the political and economic situation in Eastern and Central European countries with special reference to the condition of Muslims and Muslim communities in these countries and present regular reports to the OIC Meetings. The effect of the situation on Muslim countries may also be indicated, alongwith recommendations and proposed action by Member States.

6. Calls on the Secretary General to visit the region from time to time to contact the governments and members of the Muslim communities to ascertain their condition and enlighten them about the OIC.

7. Also requests that the Islamic Development Bank may, in association with international/regional financial institutions, draw up a study of the economic circumstances of the region, Western concerns and interests, and their implications for the Muslim countries. They may make recommendations on possibilities of interaction of their economies with the Member States.

8. Recommends that Member States, belonging to the two regions, may be included in the meetings of the Reflection Committee so as to obtain meaningful inputs in the proceedings of the Committee.

9. Approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Meeting of the Reflection Committee entrusted with the subject of the new developments in the international situation, specially in Central and Eastern Europe and other regions (RC/5-97/Rep.1) and calls upon the

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Member States to cooperate and contribute by implementing these proposals and recommendations.

10. Invites the Reflection Committee to continue to hold regular experts meetings to follow up the developments in the international situation, especially in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and requests the Reflection Committee to hold annual Ministerial Meetings, if possible, during the Coordination Meeting in New York.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 20/8-P (IS)
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Stressing the right of every Member State to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity between the Islamic countries as well as their cooperation in all fields;

Reaffirming the right of any Member State to preserve its national security and territorial integrity;

Bearing in mind the recommendations and proposals of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the

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Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression. alien occupation, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Also taking note of the report submitted by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States which was constituted by the Secretary General in implementation of Resolution 18 7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Further taking note of the report submitted by the Second Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group of Experts held in Jeddah on 23 October 1996 pursuant to Resolution No. 17/23-P;

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. Reaffirms further the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral or sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;.

3. Recognizes that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

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5. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

6. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

7. Reaffirms the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

8. Approves the report of the Second Inter-governmental Expert Group Meeting entrusted to reflect on the security and solidarity of Member States as well as the proposals and recommendations contained therein. It recommends to Member States to implement them and requests the Group to continue to follow up developments relating to the question of security and solidarity of Member States and to report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/8-P (IS)
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

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Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of the possession by Israel, of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East;

Recalling resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency No.601 of 25 September 1992 regarding the application of the Agency's Safeguards System in the Middle East;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in easing tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 21/24-P issued by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Confernece of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Also recalling all resolutions and recommendations issued in this respect by other international and regional organizations and particularly by the Non-Aligned Movement;

Noting the proposal of Pakistan for the holding of multilateral talks on interlinked issues of peace and security in South Asia;

1. _Calls_ for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. _Emphasizes_ the need to conduct negotiations as early as possible within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues;

3. Deems it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and requests the nuclear weapons states to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the decision , declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995.

6. Calls on all nuclear weapons states to commit themselves to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons arsenals within a universally acceptable time-frame.

7. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.

8. Welcomes the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, it notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Working Group of the League of Arab States concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

9. Welcomes the Convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

10. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international legally binding convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and calls upon the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/8-P (IS)
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA, SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Welcoming with satisfaction that the Antartic treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Palindaba are gradually freeing the entire Southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons;

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Noting that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones, particularly in the Middle East, would effectively enhance regional and international peace and security;

Noting the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the States parties to the NPT;

Welcoming the initiative advanced by the leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrghystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the region of Central Asia;

Alarmed that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Non-proliferation treaty except Israel that is not a party to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear programmes under safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/24-P issued by the Twenty-fourth Session

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of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under UN auspices, a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia and welcoming also the proposal to hold five nation consultations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region of South Asia;

1. Welcomes the convention on the establishment of a nuclear- weapon-free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

2. Also welcomes the signing of a convention in Bangkok in December 1995 by the Heads of State and Government of the ten South-East Asian countries for the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

3. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Urges all States, especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security

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Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

6. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed five-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

7. Requests all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Central and South Asia.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/8-P (IS)
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 June 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons in which it expresses that threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the Rules of International Law Applicable in Armed Conflict and in particular the Principles and Rules of Humanitarian Law;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthen international peace and security;

Deeply concerned over Israel's nuclear capacities and its threats and efforts aimed at destructing the peaceful defensive capacities of Memebr States;

Firmly believes that the most effective guarantee for non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Recalling the commitment made by nuclear-weapons-states to provide security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states in accordance with their obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments;

Noting that these measures have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 23/24-P of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as those issued by the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling further the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for the Conference on Disarmament to actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention;

Noting the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. 684 unanimously approved on 11 April, 1995 as well as the Declaration issued by the nuclear weapon States on positive and negative security guarantees for the non-nuclear weapon States;

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September,1996;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons in general and against Member States in particular;

Noting the non-existence of opposition, in principle, within the Conference of Disarmament to the early conclusion and on the basis of just criteria, of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

1. Calls upon all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a legally binding agreement on an international convention to assure unconditionally non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

2. Recommends that the Islamic States make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and

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universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to give priority attention to all issues on its agenda, particularly to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/8-P (IS)
ON THE
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1992;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament which appeared in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling resolutions No.23/21-P, 24/22-P, 23/23-P and 24/24-P adopted by the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution 24/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

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2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. Encourages the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. Considers that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 25/8-P (IS) ON THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Reiterates the Member States' resolve as expressed in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence building measures taken at the initiative and with participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region that contributes to regional disarmament and to international security;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolutions 24/21-P, 25/22-P, 24/23-P and 25/24-P issued by the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 25/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit on this subject;

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the developments of this subject and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/8-P (IS) ON THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the importance of updating the contents of this Code to bring them in line with the related developments since the adoption of this Code;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Expressing its concern over the dumping by Israel of radio-active and chemical wastes as well as highly toxic pesticides and insecticides in the Mediterranean Sea, especially in Lebanese regional waters.

1. Affirms that the dumping or elimination of toxic wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of Member States, and the risks that it entails for human life are a heinous crime against the people of Member States and the entire humanity.

2. Condemns all governmental and non-governmental entities which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste in the territories and waters of peace-loving people thus seriously endangering life and environment on the planet.

3. Invites all the Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

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4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. Urges Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous toxic wastes, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

6. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to conclude a legally binding instrument on the absolute and comprehensive prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes and to this end calls on all States and multi-national corporations and others to abide by the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

7. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to review the Code of Conduct relating to the movement of nuclear wastes through international frontiers which has been adopted by the IAEA and to update the text of this Code in conformity with the changes which have taken place since the entry into effect of this Code.

8. Calls on all States to abide by the maritime agreements prohibiting the dumping of toxics and nuclear wastes in the territorial waters of the littoral Member States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to undertake the necessary measures with a view to convening a meeting of littoral Member States to consider the problem of toxic wastes emanating from ships that pass through the territorial waters of these States and the bordering maritime zones.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/8-P (IS)
ON
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND MINE CLEARING OPERATIONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Gravely concerned about the continued suffering and casualties caused to non-combatants as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel mines;

Taking note also of the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States' Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, particularly with respect to the Convention's amended Protocol II;

Reaffirming its conviction that a universal and multilaterally negotiated agreement to ban anti-personnel mines would significantly reduce the sufferings of civilians;

Emphasizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament as a single multilateral disarmament negotiating body.

Noting recent international efforts towards banning anti-personnel mines.

1. Expresses its deep concern over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.

2. Welcomes the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1997 session to appoint a special coordinator to seek views of its members on the most appropriate arrangement to deal with the issue of anti-personnel land mines and on the possible mandate;

3. Requests Member States to take part in the efforts aimed at adopting effective and comprehensive measures to put an end to the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines.

4. Urges the international community, particularly the developed countries, to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure access by all states, especially mine stricken states, to advanced material, equipment and technology as well as to ensure the removal of all existing obstacles in this regard.

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5. Appeals to the international community in general, and Member States in particular, to assist in rehabilitation of anti-personnel mines victims.

6. Commends the efforts of the Republic of Yemen in this regard, particularly the hosting of a regional symposium in Sana'a in October, 1997 on the banning, use and marketing of anti-personnel mines, which adopted a "Sana'a Declaration".

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/8-P (IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the unified Islamic Ummah and enjoins opposition to sedition;

Faithful to the objectives and principles enunciated in the OIC Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Expert Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect, including Res. 28/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. Decides that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of consolidating coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as

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to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. Invites the Secretary General and the Reflection Committee to study this topic and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/8-P (IS)
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine in the States of the African Sahel have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process of Sahelian countries;

Having taken cognizance of resolution 27/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel;

Taking into account the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the elaboration and finalization of the OIC/CILSS IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2. Reaffirms the necessity to devote greater attention to the speedy implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

3. Appeals urgently to Member States to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

4. Takes note with appreciation of the Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Tehran on 9 December, 1997, under the chairmanship of Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

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5. Expresses satisfaction with the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People of Sahel for its propitious initiatives in favour of African countries suffering from drought and desertification.

6. Notes with appreciation the positive role of the chairmanship of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Sahel and decides to renew the mandate of the State of Kuwait as Chairman of the Committee for another three years.

7. Endorses the decision of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of Sahel to convene, before the Twenty-fifth Islamic Confernece Foreign Ministers, a meeting of experts to be held at the Headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah with a view to reviewing the OIC-IDB-CILSS programme as well as finding ways and means for its prompt implementation.

8. Invites interested Member States as well as regional and national financing institutions to actively take part in the meeting of experts be held at the Headquarters of the IDB in Jeddah.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 30/8-P (IS)
ON THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Realizing that the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 did not yield the required results;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted at its 46th Session the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the Nineties;

Taking note of the decisions taken by the World Food Summit held in Rome on 11-17 November, 1996;

Recalling also with appreciation the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the gravity of the economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by the international economic bodies;

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Abuja Treaty concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

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2. Stresses the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfill its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

3. Expresses appreciation to the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development, inter-alia, by an increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Welcomes the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome and calls for the implementation of its resolutions.

7. Invites the international community to strengthen its support for Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

8. Recommends that Member States and the international community, especially those countries which have an agricultural surplus to give special attention to providing continued assistance in the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

9. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference .

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RESOLUTION NO. 31/8-P (IS)
ON THE
REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/6-P (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 29/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on reparations for damages caused by colonialism and by wars and, particularly the sequels of war and mines;

Recalling also Resolution No. 32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Taking into consideration the decisions of the special meeting on mines held under the auspices of the UN in Geneva in August 1995;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and economic and social backwardness are due primarily to the depletion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States that colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

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Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. Condemns colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have hampered economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain quick and fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of invasion, colonisation and settlement of the Libyan territories and calls on States which have caused these dangers to take effective measures to meet the claims of the Great Jamahiriya.

5. Demands all past and present colonialist powers to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a view to urging the States involved in the Second World War to extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps so as to assist in immediately removing mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in these areas, and invites the concerned Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this objective.

6. Affirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents,and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this aim in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).

7. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

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8. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to establish contacts with the concerned international bodies and parties and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/8-P (IS) ON THE SUPPORT FOR SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 32/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to achieve national unity, peace, development and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Reiterating its commitment to the goals and principles embodied in the OIC Charter concerning the reinforcement of Islamic solidarity between the Member States and the strengthening of their capacity to their unity, territorial security, sovereignty, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from various hostile foreign circles undermining its stability, jeopardizing its unity and cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion mobilisation campaign launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan through the establishment of so-called security zones under the guise of humanitarian action.

1. Reiterates its full solidarity with Sudan to face hostile designs and defend its unity, territorial security and stability.

2. Commends the continuous efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the Sudanese parties and the positive outcome of these efforts which have led to the signature of the peace accords of Khartoum and Fachoda with the rebel factions of the South.

3. Expresses its deepest appreciation to the Member States supporting the Sudanese efforts to safeguard its unity, national security and cultural heritage.

4. Appeals to Member States to continue to support the Sudanese efforts to safeguard its unity, security and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the OIC Charter.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 33/8-P (IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held Session in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference aiming in particular at consolidating Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in other vital fields;

Taking into consideration the Peace Agreement concluded in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 9 October 1994 and signed on 24 April 1995 in Niamey between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organization of Armed Resistance;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement.

2. Commends the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement.

3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat and other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.

4. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/8-P (IS)
ON THE
REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF MALI

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Based on resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) adopted by the Sixth Summit entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for restoration of peace and development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling resolution No.29/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993 aimed at achieving the same objective;

Having examined the conclusions of the report of the Mission of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the implementation of the emergency programme for the rehabilitation of the regions of Timbuctu, Gao and Kidal;

Recalling, on the other hand, resolution No. 34/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting Member States and financial institutions of the Organization to get more involved in the financing of the Programme of Projects for the strengthening of peace in the Northern region of Mali;

Having taken good note of the positive conclusions arrived at by the Government of Mali and the development partners at their Timbuctu meeting;

Deeply concerned over the lack of financing for this programme;

Convinced that the ceremony of the "Torch of Peace", the integration of the former combatants and the creation of a Ministry responsible for the arid and semi-arid zones, reflects the willingness of all the parties to abide by the commitments contained in the National Accord.

Convinced also that the return of peace, rehabilitation of the displaced people and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Mindful of Islamic solidarity;

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1. Requests Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

2. Recommends to Member States and the Islamic financial institutions to actively support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctu.

3. Thanks the Muslim World League (MWL), the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), and the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern Region.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/8-P (IS)
ON THE
USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolution 30/7-P (IS), of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference ;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on the basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural progress is contingent upon the peaceful uses of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic States to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields.

2. Rejects all policies and measures including discriminatory, inequitable regimes aimed at obstructing the achievement of technological progress for peaceful purposes in Member States, as well as policies and measures which are inconsistent with the legitimate rights of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living, in addition to harming international peace and security and are at variance with the aims and objectives of the UN Charter.

3. Calls upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering the transfer of technology to Islamic States in particular.

4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially

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in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on the appropriate measures to be adopted with regard to any State or group of States imposing restrictions on the transfer of technology and its equipment to the developing countries through a meeting to be convened in this regard by the Secretary General.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 36/8-P (IS) ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolution 32/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

1. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to further enhance the capacity of the OIC to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.

2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

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3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Reaffirms its concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Muslim countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of refugees.

5. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Requests the Secretary General to expedite the preparation of a survey regarding the numbers and the situation of the refugees in the Islamic World in coordination with the UNHCR. This survey should be presented to the first meeting of the Group of Experts on this subject which is to be held in 1998.

7. Decides to convene a meeting of an Inter-governmental Group of Experts established by a resolution of the Twenty-third ICFM and to hold its first meeting in 1998 to examine the various dimensions of this problem and define ways and means to deal with this issue.

8. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees.

9. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

10. Urges non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities and minorities, so that they are not forced to escape or are driven out as refugees because of religious, ethnic or racial oppression.

11. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

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12. Requests the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/8-P (IS)
ON
THE ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN TO SHELTER REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Proceeding from Resolution No. 20/K49 (1994) adopted by the UN General Assembly on extended humanitarian assistance to the Sudan, as well as the Note submitted by the Government of the Republic of Sudan on refugees and displaced persons;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on establishing peace within the country which resulted in the return of Sudanese refugees from the outside affected by the rebellious movement in Southern Sudan;

Appreciating the hosting by the Republic of Sudan of over one million refugees from neighbouring States despite the dwindling of the assistance extended to them by the international community and despite the slow process of the voluntary return of these refugees to their countries;

Taking into consideration the migration of large numbers of citizens of the regions of the Southern Sudan to the North of Sudan escaping from atrocities perpetrated by the rebellious movement;

1. Urges international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of refugees in the Sudan, and such as to help in their voluntary repatriation.

2. Invites the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance so as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

3. Appeals to all the Member States to extend assistance to the Government of the Sudan so as to overcome the problems of refugees and displaced persons.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on this matter to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Confernece.

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RESOLUTION NO. 38/8-P (IS)
ON
NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE IN THE YEAR 2000

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the UNGA resolution 51/41 which decided the holding of NPT Review Conference;

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 50/7- Q of 12 December 1995, in which it took note of the various decisions of 1995 Review and Extension Conference;

Believing that convening of Review Conference in 2000 has great effects on Evaluation of Compliance of Nuclear and Non-Nuclear States parties to NPT;

Taking note of necessity of active participation of Islamic countries parties to NPT in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees;

Stressing the necessity of active participation of Islamic countries in multilateral disarmament negotitations;

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons programme of Israel still poses grave danger to the security of the Islamic countries, especially in the Middle East;

Noting the ICJ advisory opinion in which it recalls the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament ;

Also noting the declaration of principles and objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;

1. Requests all Islamic countries parties to the Treaty to actively participate in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees.

2. Requests all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, particularly in 2000 NPT Review Conference as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT.

3. Invites all States parties to the NPT to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty and to place all its nuclear programmes under the IAEA safeguards.

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4. Requests the Islamic countries parties to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level before 2000 Review Conference and its preparatory committees in order to coordinate positions in the Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 39/8-P (IS)
ON
SUPPORT OF THE INITIATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN FOR CONVENING A CONFERENCE FOR INTERACTION AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN ASIA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Realizing that the present world is characterized by the absence of sharp political and ideological opposition of different systems;

Proceeding from understanding that the Muslim States as well as other countries of the world are interested in providing strong and permanent peace and stability as the most important condition for the progressive development of the world community on the way of economic and cultural progress;

Reaffirming the respect for principles of the UN Charter, international law and legitimacy as well as peaceful negotiations and constructive dialogue for achieving the desired goal that is the resolution of regional conflicts;

Proceeding from the necessity of the strict observance of the principle of the territorial integrity and the respect of the sovereignty of all countries and non-interference in their internal affairs;

Stressing the need for general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

Greeting the initiatives on the questions of international and regional security proposed by the Islamic countries;

Recognizing the expediency of usage of the experience of the world community as a whole as well as some regional security structures;

Understanding that along with the establishment of a new mechanism of regional security it is necessary to take into consideration the specificity of the relations between the States in the Asian continent;

Underlining the need to respect the regional groups within the United Nations;

Condemning the persistence of the policies of hegemony, power politics, military diktat and use of force;

Underlining the irrelevance of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence in the post cold war era.

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Taking into account that the initiative of calling the Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures has been supported by the significant number of Asian States, international organizations, including UN and OIC, and has become an important factor of regional policy;

Stressing that among its participants are the countries representing all five continents of the world;

Taking into consideration that the process of the preparation of the Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia has acquired a stable character and that the Special Working Group has made significant work for drawing together the different approaches and elaboration of the formulas on the main security problems and this work has been highly appreciated by many Asian countries;

1. Welcomes the efforts of the Republic of Kazakhstan for promotion of the initiative of the Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia.

2. Considers that the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for convening a Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia will contribute to the general process of providing international security.

3. Calls upon Member States to express their support of the Kazakhstani initiative taking into consideration the possibility of resolution of many urgent problems of present-day world in its frame.

4. Recommends that the Member States may join the process of promoting confidence-building measures in the Asian continent, the interaction in the interests of all Islamic states as well as taking part in the work of the Conference at all levels.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 40/8-P (IS)
ON UNITED NATIONS
REFORM AND THE EXPANSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform, including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter;

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratization of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principles of equitable geographical distribution and sovereign equality of States;

Recalling the Declaration on the UN Reforms including the expansion and reform of the Security Council adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October, 1997;

Recalling also paras 13-20 of the Communique adopted by the NAM Ministerial Meeting in New York on 25 September 1997, the paragraph relating to the reform of the Security Council in the Declaration adopted by the Thirty-second session of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU in Harare in June 1997, and the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

1. Affirms that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and Security Council expansion.

2. Reaffirms the readiness of the Member States to contribute actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the Security Council on the basis of the aforementioned declarations and communiques.

3. Requests the OIC Open-Ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to regularly exchange views and coordinate efforts with a

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view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council.

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RESOLUTION NO. 41/8-P (IS)
ON
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaban 1418H (9 to 11 December 1997),

Having taken cognizance of the economic problems undergone by the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros which have substantially contributed to the generalisation of the current crisis;

Having examined the political situation prevailing in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;

And proceeding from the aspirations of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity, integrity and sovereignty of all its member states over their territories;

1. Reaffirms its full desire to preserve the national unity, territorial integrity and constitutional legality of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros.

2. Reiterates its rejection of any action aimed at disuniting Comoros including the referendum which took place on 26 October, 1997 to confirm the independence of Anjouan Island.

3. Calls upon the various Comerian parties to assume their historicai responsibility by preserving the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros and to positively participate in the international conference on Comoros which will be held in Addis Ababa to further examine the Comoro crisis with a view to reaching a political solution that would lead to negotiations under the supervision of the Organisation of African Unity and the Arab League.

4. Calls upon specialized Islamic organisations, funds and institutions affiliated to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to extend financial, technical and security assistance to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros, each in its own field of specialization.

5. Calls upon the international community to support the initiative and good offices of the Organisation of African Unity and the League of Arab States aiming at solving the crisis and to extend all forms of economic assistance to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros and participate in the Round Table Conference of Donor Countries for Comoros Islands.

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6. Calls upon Member States to rapidly extend their financial support to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros and help it overcome its present economic and political crisis.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this issue in coordination and cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity and the League of Arab States and the legitimate Comorian Government with a view to peacefully solving the current crisis through negotiations.

8. Conveys thanks to the Secretary General for his interest in this problem and requests him to follow-up and to submit a report to the Twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 42 8-P (IS)
ON THE UNITED STATES DECISION TO IMPOSE UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SUDAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 22/51 of 27 November,1996 calling on the international community to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to the drastic economic decisions and in which the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the economic restrictions which have lately been taken and which extend beyond the regional boundaries, thus contravening the principles of international legality and the objectives of the United Nations which assert the inalienable right for each country to economic and social developments as well as its right to choose the political, economic and social system which it deems more appropriate for the well-being of its people according to its national strategies and policies;

Recalling also General Assembly Resolution 17/51 on the necessity of putting an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on Cuba, in which the General Assembly expressed its concern over the fact that UN Member States continue to take and implement decisions aiming at reinforcing and extending the economic embargo;

Reiterating the principles embodied in the OIC Charter calling for the strengthening of solidarity between the Member States such as expressed by Resolution No. 15/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning D'Amato Act;

1- Requests the United States of America to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan, in view of its harmful effects on that country and the losses incurred at economic and social levels.

2. Decides to set up a Committee composed from the Member States to study the issue of unilateral economic sanctions and including representatives of the countries suffering from such sanctions with a view to devising modalities to counter such sanctions and alleviate their impact.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on this matter to the Twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 43/8-P(IS) ON THE RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 8 to 10 Shaaban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling the deplorable event of 25 May, 1997 in which a faction of the Sierra Leone army illegally and violently seized power from the democratically elected Government of President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah;

Seriously concerned that the seizure of power by the military junta and their continued hold on power in Sierra Leone poses great threats to the stability and security not only of the West African Sub-region but the international system at large as outlined in Security Council Resolution S/RES/1132(1997) of 8 October 1997;

Concerned also that the political crisis precipitated by the junta in Sierra Leone directly harms the interests of the OIC by impairing the ability of the State of Sierra Leone to realize fully its potential for normal contribution to the work of the OIC;

Noting that the overwhelming majority of the civil population in Sierra Leone have roundly condemned the ensuing military government of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and have demanded the reinstatement of their democratically elected Government, using sustained civil disobedience campaign to back their demand;

Aware that the junta in Sierra Leone continues to inflict brutal treatment, including assassinations on those still in the country, with unlawful widespread destruction of public infrastructure and plundering of funds and precious mineral resources;

Aware also that large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, have had to flee to neighbouring countries and elsewhere as refugees, imposing severe burden particularly on the Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Liberia;

1. Strongly condemns the action of the military junta against the democratically elected government of President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah.

2. Expresses profound appreciation to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for spearheading efforts aimed at restoring normalcy in Sierra Leone;

3. Fully supports the programme for the restoration of constitutional order in Sierra Leone devised by the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government and the strategy for carrying out that programme, as contained in the Authority's Decision No. A/DEC.7/8/97 of August, 1997;

4. Highly appreciates the strong positive contribution of the international community, particularly the UN, the OAU and the Commonwealth towards the re-instatement of the democratically elected Government of President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, especially the United Nations Security Council which in its Resolution 1132 of 8 October 1997, among others, called on the military junta in Sierra Leone to relinquish power and make way for the restoration of the democratically elected Government and to return to constitutional order;

5. Calls on the junta to comply fully, and without any further delay, with the peace plan for Sierra Leone signed in Conakry, Guinea by the ECOWAS Committee of Foreign Ministers and representatives of the junta;

6. Appeals to all Member States to extend urgent material, financial and other assistance to the democratically elected Government of President Alhaji Dr. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah as it prepares to return home to resume the running of the country, and to meet the needs of refugees in neighbouring countries.

7. Further appeals to all Member States to refrain from any and all bilateral activities and relations with the junta in Sierra Leone which could be interpreted as support for the illegal regime.

8. Urges all Member States to commit themselves to the provision of generous assistance to Sierra Leone for emergency relief and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country upon the re-instatement of the legitimate government.

9. Further urges all Member States to extend appropriate assistance to neighbouring states to mitigate the impact of the influx of Sierra Leone refugees into their territories estimated at 400,000;

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on this matter to the Twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Confernece.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/8-P (IS)
ON
MILITRY COOPEATION WITH ISRAEL

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Guided by the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolutions issued by the Conference on the Islamic States' security and solidarity;

Drawing attention to Israel's anti-peace policy, its continued occupation of Arab territories and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its repeated aggressions against sacred Islamic shrines and particularly the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Being aware of the dangers of Israel's increasing armanent and expanding military industry, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weaponry, and of the threat which that represents for the security of a number of Islamic States and for the security and stability of the Middle East region,

> Expresses its deep concern about the fact that some member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference are establishing relations of military cooperation with Israel. It requests the reconsideration of this cooperation with the objective of renouncing it due to the danger it poses to the security of Islamic countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/8-P (IS) ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Committed to the great importance of achieving security and stability in the region without which the people cannot achieve their aspirations in development and progress towards a free and decent life;

Also committeed to preserving the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic solidarity;

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and regional security of Iraq.

2. Calls for halt to acts of intervention in Iraq and for refraining in the future from any such acts in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the inviolability of its borders.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of these resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/8-P (IS)
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997).

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions of the OIC and the recommendations of the Six-member Committee on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front which the signatory parties agreed to consider as it the basis for a political, permanent, just and comprehensive solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines;

Recalling that in accordance with the Memoranda of Understanding by which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993, the two parties agreed to conduct official peace negotiations for the full implementation in letter and spirit of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

Recalling the results of the four rounds of formal peace talks held in Jakarta , Indonesia, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.

Commending the agreement reached by the participants in the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks to reaffirm all the points of agreement in the "1994 Interim Agreement", the "1995 Interim Agreement" and the "1996 Interim Agreement" and to include them in the Final Agreement provided for in the "1976 Tripoli Agreement";

1. Welcomes the "Peace Agreement" between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front initialed on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially signed on 2 September 1996 in Manila.

2. Appreciates the important steps already taken to fully implement the Agreement and calls on both the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front to preserve the gains achieved as a result of the signing of the "Peace Agreement".

3. Pays tribute to the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front under the Chairmanship of Professor Nur Misuari, as the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people"), for their courage, political vision and wisdom which paved the way for the ultimate achievement

of a political, just, comprehensive, and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

4. Pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Fidel Ramos which led to the establishment of the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development and, consequently, to the achievement of the peaceful, durable, comprehensive and just settlement of the problem of Southern Philippines.

5. Pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, under the sagacious leadership of His Excellency President Soeharto, in facilitating the peace process culminating in the signing of the Final Peace Agreement on 2 September 1996.

6. Also pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the wise leadership of His Excellency Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, in achieving the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and in hosting the first exploratory talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October, 1992.

7. Expresses satisfaction for the efforts exerted by the Ministerial Committee of Six, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, and the membership of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Somalia as well as the efforts exerted by the OIC Secretary General, to find a political, just, comprehensive, honourable and final solution to the problem of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

8. Expresses satisfaction for the positive contribution of the OIC Observer Team manned by Indonesian officers in maintaining the ceasefire therefore creating conducive atmosphere for the attainment of the Peace Agreement and their role in the implementation phase of the Agreement.

9. Urges the Member States, the OIC subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank, to increase their economic, financial, technical and material assistance for the development and rehabilitation of the Southern Philippines through the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and/or the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) under the leadership of the MNLF.

10. Decides to maintain the status and the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front in the activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people in Southern Philippines aimed at improving their conditions in accordance with the Peace Agreement.

11. Requests the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the Secretary General to continue extending assistance as appropriate for the full implementation of the

Peace Agreement during the transitional period pending the establishment of the regular autonomous region in Southern Philippines.

12. Urges the Member States to contribute to mobilizing a broad international support to both parties of the Peace Agreement aimed at enabling them to achieving peace, development and prosperity in the Southern Philippines.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the full implementation of the "Peace Agreement" and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/8-P (IS)
ON
DEFENDING THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities in particular in the western hemisphere;

Condemning persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression or occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in a number of non-OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities:

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non- Member States especially the establishment of a Contact Group comprised of the Permanent Missions of the Member States to the United Nations in New York and Geneva with a view to considering the cases of violation of rights of Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-Member States.

2. Emphasizes the need to see to it that the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States preserve their religious and cultural identity, and enjoy equal treatment as far as rights, obligations and duties are concerned, and

have access to all their civic and religious rights without discrimination or distinction.

3. Confirms that preservation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States is, essentially, the responsibility of the governments of these states, on the basis of abidance by the principles of International Law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. Calls upon Member States and the OIC Subsidiary, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) as well as non-governmental Islamic organisations, bodies and institutions, to provide the General Secretariat, as early as possible, with available information, studies and statistics on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States so as to establish an advanced data-base which enables the General Secretariat to perform the tasks entrusted to it concerning these Muslim communities and minorities in a manner that satisfies the aims and objectives of the OIC.

5. Prompts the General Secretariat to continue receiving representatives of some Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-Member States aimed at closely being informed about the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities whom they represent; or to get inform on Muslim Minorities, Communities and Societies through these representaives, this is to be done within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the states in which they live in accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 38/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. Urges Member States to pay special attention to those Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States who are exposed to persecution or oppression because of their religious beliefs and to know their needs which are to be communicated to the Member States so as to provide the necessary capabilities - material, human and in kind. Also to intensify the cultural and educational Islamic activities as well as various human assistance so as to accord more attention to improving the general conditions of the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States in general.

7. Invites Member States to exert further efforts in order to inform, within the Member States, about the reality of the problems of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

8. Urges Member States to coordinate efforts for preparing able workers who can perform Islamic Dawah missions among Muslim communities and minorities in various countries of the world. These workers should include also qualified women. A series of integrated educational books on Islam, its rituals and principles should be written. These series should be a simplified and in the form of publications or modern audio-visual messages. Special

attention must be paid to translating thoroughly this material into the languages of the areas inhabited by Muslim communities and minorities.

9. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic organisations and bodies that are members of the OIC Committee for the Coordination of Islamic Action, to hold an early meeting to consider drawing up an action plan on preserving the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of the states that have Muslim communities and minorities in order to be familiar with their problems and needs as well as the attitude of these States on finding a cooperation formula with the OIC aimed at making the required contributions for improving the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities and preserving their religious and cultural identity, while giving priority to contacts with governments of non-Member States that have Muslim communities and minorities confronting urgent and pressing problems.

11. Urges the Member States to exert efforts with governments of non-Member States where violations of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities take place so as to urge them to take necessary and immediate procedures to stop these violations and restore matters to normal course.

12. Commends the efforts of the Contact Group requested to Study the conditions of the Muslim Minorities in New York and Geneva and encourages it to deal with cases of violation of the rights of these Muslim minorities and communities in non-Member States. It also urges the Group to hold meetings at Ministerial level whenever necessary.

13. Invites the General Secretariat to follow up the UN activities relevant to the minority issue so as to be informed about developments on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Group of Experts.

14. Welcomes the recommendation contained in the report of the Third Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group of Experts Entrusted with the Following-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, to coordinate with the Expert Group on Considering the Conditions of Muslim Minorities and Communities aimed at carrying out a comprehensive survey of the conditions of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States, and at a later stage to make the necessary arrangements at international fora for preserving their rights and invites the Group of Experts on Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-Member States to continue its work.

15. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a report on the matter and submit it to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/8-P(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION OF TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN WESTERN THRACE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in non-Member States;

Keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace, is an integral part of the Muslim World;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, Particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Regretting that the violation of the minority rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is continuing;

Keeping in mind that the rights and freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace are defined and protected by multilateral and bilateral Treaties and Agreements.

1. Deplores the juridical harassment aiming the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga, and his sentencing to imprisonment.

2. Expresses its concern on the obstruction of the building of Kimmeria Mosque.

3. Requests that the steps for the election of the administration board of the Wakfs are taken to enable a better administration of the Wakfs which will promote the religious and educational activities.

4. Urges Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and urgently recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

5. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the situation of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and to report to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/8-P (IS)
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice as a fourth main organ in the OIC;

Wishing to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the commencement of its work so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member States;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait, the host country, and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and its functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States aimed at expediting the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications for establishing the Court and ensuring the commencement of its work.

5. Invites also the Member-States and the General Secretariat to make every effort to raise and disseminate awareness of the usefulness of the Court, and its objectives and the need for its establishment and its functioning as an optional judiciary means to settle conflicts peacefuly.

6. Requests the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/8-P (IS)
ON
THE FOLLOW UP OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Confidence, Dialogue and Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the motives and noble objectives of the glorious religion of Islam which emphasizes the need and importance of human rights; and Mindful of the Islamic values care for, and safeguarding of human rights and the paramount importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam";

Recalling also Resolutions No. 37/20-P, No. 40/21-P, No. 39/22-P, No.40/23-P and 41/24-P of the successive Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No. 39/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit underlining the importance of following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the necessity and urgency of translating the follow up of the Cairo Declaration, as called for by the above-mentioned resolutions, into concrete and practical measures after a lapse of 7 years of its adoption;

Aware of the prevailing international circumstances and the necessity of strengthening the existing mechanism within the OIC for exploring ways and means of promotion and protection of human rights through, interalia, formulation and codification of Islamic norms and values into a set of universally recognized Islamic instruments on human rights;

Taking note with concern the observations made in the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Governmental Expert Group on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, concerning the small number of participants in the said meeting, as well as the slow pace of activities and lack of concrete achievements of the Governmental Expert Group in fulfilling its mandate;

Recognizing the obligations and endeavors of the Member States to promote and protect the internationally recognized human rights while taking into account the significance of their national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds and with due regard to the "Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam";

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as a general guidelines for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. Recognizes the importance of following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and calls upon the Governmental Expert Group in accordance with its mandate and pusuant to the principles enshrined in the Cairo Declaration, to start the formulation and codification of the Islamic norms and values into a universally recognized Islamic instrument on human rights.

3. Encourages the Member States to support and facilitate the realization of the mandate of the Governmental Expert Group through, interalia, convening in collaboration with the General Secretariat, seminars and workshops on human rights in Islam in Member and Non-Member States.

4. Calls upon the Member States to continue to actively coordinate and cooperate among themselves in the field of human rights in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity to confront any initiation leading to the exploitation of human rights as a means of exerting political pressure against any Member State.

5. Takes note of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Governmental Expert Group on the follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and the proposals and recommendations therein, particularly para.7 (c) and calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures for their implementation, also requests the Secretary General to convene the Fifth meeting of the Governmental Expert Group during 1998 to continue its task in accordance with its mandate.

6. Requests the General Secretariat to include this item in the agenda of the future sessions of the OIC; and also requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 51/8-P (IS)
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of OIC and the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to promote, encourage and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings as well as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other relevant instruments;

Mindful of the comprehensive and integrated character of Islamic values with respect to human rights, the prominent place of man in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and henceforth the great importance attached by Islamic thought to the promotion, encouragement and respect of human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for increased efforts by the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at all levels for the reinforcement and protection of human rights;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to discredit the principles of the Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

Stressing the need for active international cooperation for the effective realization of the right to development;

Minfdul of the need for close coordination among Member States in resisting the moves to exploit human rights for political purposes including selective targeting of individual countries for undeclared considerations;

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Member States and the General Secretariat for their positive coordination and contributions, based on the guidelines set out in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, at the 51st Session of the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Commission.

2. Reitrates the need for continued consultation and coordination among Member States especially in international Conferences and meetings relating to the field of human rights.

3. Requests the Secretary General to provide ways and means to convey OIC stands on different themes in the field of human rights specially on minorities, to the

UN Human Rights agencies and mechanisms, in particular its Special Representatives and Rapporteurs with a view to furthering OIC positions on human rights at the U.N.

4. Requests also the Secretary General to designate a Contact Group in the relevant international organizations, in particular the U.N. headquarters in New York and Geneva with the mandate of holding meetings in the required periods to consider and discuss human rights issues with a view to forging a common position among Member States on the matters concerned if possible.

5. Stresses the importance of attending to economic and social developments without failing to support and respect human rights, and stresses its rejection of the imposition of measures of starvation and economic deprivation on peoples and countries of the Islamic world whatever any manner or form.

6. Calls for taking the necessary measures of vigilance and caution towards attempts at misrepresenting and undermining the Islamic shariah.

7. Requests the Secretary General to implement this resolution and report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 52/8-P (IS) ON THE STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Having considered the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting that the necessary quorum of ratifications by Member States for the coming into force of many of these Agreements is not yet reached in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and/or ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, facilitating its functioning and diversifying and expanding the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 53/8-P (IS)
ON
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and acts of intolerance;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling the international community to differentiate clearly between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation;

Affirming the need for Islamic cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked in the framework of what had been underlined in the Code of Conduct for combatting international terrorism, approved by Resolution 43/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit;

Also reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate rights of all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes as well as foreign occupation to fighting occupation and to self-determination, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and communities;

Denouncing the frantic attempts aimed at obliterating the clear distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Having noted the classifications adopted by some sides on the basis of biased political considerations in accordance with which some Islamic States are listed among the so called states which sponsor terrorism;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling also Resolution 42/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit and Resolution 44/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Fifty-first Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference to this end.

3. Invites Member States to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 54/8-P (IS) ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Digniy, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/21-P adopted at the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi as well as the Resolution 43/7-P (IS) adopted at the Seventh Islamic Summit, which approved the Code of Conduct for combating international terriorism;

Recalling also the U.N. Resolution No. 49/60 relating to the Declaration of principles on the fight against international terrorism;

Affirming the determination to combat the terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are involved directly or indirectly;

Reiterating the commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to eliminate the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and sovereignty, territorial integrity, stability and security of States and to uphold the provisions of the Code of Conduct for combatting international terrorism, which reaffirm this commitment;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among Member States, including coordination and exchange of informaion among their competent authorities in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Reiterating the call upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the States and to prevent the use of their territories by individuals or groups for the commission of territoristic acts against other Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of a climate of confidence and solidarity among Member States;

Alarmed by the continuation of terrorist acts and the increasing level of atrocities accompanying them specially those targetting foreign tourists recently;

Conscious of the negative implications of all forms of terrorism on the image of Islam;

1. Declares Islam innocent of all forms of terrorism which causes the murder of innocent people whose killing is forbidden by Allah.

2. Strongly condemns the perpetrators of these atrocities pretending to act in the name of Islam or under any other pretext.

3. Calls upon all states not to grant these terrorists asylum, to take all necessary measures and cooperate in bringing them to justice.

4. Reaffirms that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation to realize their right of self-determination does not constitute terrorism.

5. Reaffirms the commitment of Member States to the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and inter-alia those relating to their commitment to refrain from undertaking, attempting or participating in any way in financing, instigating or supporting directly acts of terrorism, and also those urging them to strive to take all necessary measures to ensure their territories are not used for planning, organizing, executing, initiating or participating in any terrorist activity.

6. Calls upon Member States to strive to enhance their cooperation, in accordance with their internal laws and relevant international arrangements and conventions, in countering and combating terrorist acts, prosecuting their perpetrators or handing them to their respective countries or the state where the act was committed, in accordance with their bilateral agreements and arrangements as well as cooperation in the fields of exchange of relevant information on terrorists and their activities.

7. Calls upon Member States to follow-up the Code of Conduct, and to coordinate their stands and achieve cooperation in the light of the principles and provisions stipulated in the Code of Conduct at all international conferences and fora concerned with international terrorism.

8. Invites Member States' Governmental Experts Group to consider, in their forthcoming meeting, ways and means of elaborating a draft convention on combating international terrorism on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Code of Conduct, to continue its meetings and expedite the achievement of its task and urges the Member States to see to the necessary participation of their experts in the meetings of the Group.

9. Requests the Secretary General to continue the dissemination of the Code of Conduct and to follow-up the implementation of this resolution in close cooperation with Member States and submit a report to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 55/8-P (IS)
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY
IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Digniy, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P, 40/19-P, 29/20-P, 45/21-P, 44/22-P, 45/23-P and 46/24-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the different Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/33);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of the signing of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Affirming that acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and their exposure to unjustified physical and mental torture are contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the strengthening of Islamic solidasrity in combatting hijacking;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. Calls on Member States to refuse to yield to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments upon offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention

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(1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 56/8-P(IS)
ON
CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling United Nations General Assembly's Resolution No.51/88 as well as Commission on Human Rights Resolution No. 1996/42 and 1997/35, regarding the commemoration of Fiftieth Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

Affirming Organization of Islamic Conference Summit and Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers' resolutions on the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, coordination among Member States on Human Rights;

Recalling also the recommendations of the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on follow up of the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam particularly paragraph 7(C) contained in document HR-97/Rep.1/final, reiterating the necessity of taking advantage of the occasion of Fiftieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to highlight the lofty human values brought in by Islam long before any positive covenants;

1. Calls upon members of international community in commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights to reiterate their commitments to respect the universally accepted principles as follows:

(a) The international community must treat human rights in a fair and equal manner.To this end the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious background must be respected;

(b) The right to development and decent living is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, which should be promoted and fully realized through the international cooperation and the creation of a favourable economic international environment without hegemony or the imposition of policies of coercion or starvation on Member States;

(c) The exploitation of human rights for political and economic objectives is contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of Untied Nations in particular recognition of and full respect for non-violability of the sovereignty of nations, their independence and non-interference in their internal affairs as well as to the very spirit and objectives of Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(d) The principles of objectivity, non selectivity and transparency, in the promotion of Human Rights, is of utmost importance;

(e) The enhancement of international cooperation and consensus building through genuine dialogue instead of confrontation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of all human rights;

(f) Recognition and full respect for the principal legal systems of the world including the Islamic jurisprudence is essential for the promotion of the comprehensive understanding of and the universality of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2- Decides to seriously engage in consultation amongst the Member States in Geneva to develop a common position, during 1998, taking into account the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as well as the principles set out in the present resolution in the discussions due to take place in the course of the forthcoming 54 Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

3- Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to communicate to the United Nations Secretary General as well as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights this resolution and its contents.

4- Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the ent resolution and submit a report in this regard to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 57/8-P(IS)
ON
THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE OIC
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
FOR
INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (COMIAC)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having taken cognizance of the comprehensive Report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs on the activities in the field of information and communication under the aegis of COMIAC and in coordination with the General Secretariat;

Having also taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the role of communication in promoting the just causes and image of Islam;

Recalling Resolutions No. 1/6-C(IS) and 45/7-P(IS) on COMIAC adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences respectively and approving the recommendations of the Committee during its Third and Fourth Sessions;

Recalling also Resolution No. 49/22-P adopted by the Twenty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Situation of International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO);

Recalling also resolution No. 47/24-P adopted by the 24th ICFM on OIC activities under the auspices of the Fifth Session of COMIAC held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 8-9 Dhul Qida 1417H (27-28 March 1996);

Considering the recomendations of the 4th Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, 29-30 Rajab 1418H (29-30 November 1997);

1. Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Senegal for having hosted the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) and the 4th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, especially to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of COMIAC for his continuous support and commitment in helping constantly the OIC to carry out its duties, in particular in the field of information.

2. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the activities of the OIC under the auspices of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for

Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) and approves the conclusions of that session.

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the decision taken by the Fifth Session of COMIAC to maintain IINA and ISBO as two separate institutions.

4. Approves the guidelines indicated by the Chairman of COMIAC in his report to this session, in the light of the conclusions of the 4th ICIM held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 29-30 Rajab 1418H (29-30 November 1997).

5. Congratulates the Secretary General for the relevant steps put forward to revitalize the information and communication sector to enable it to play its full role in promoting the just causes and the image of Islam.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and make report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 58/8-P(IS)
ON
THE INFORMATION PLAN AND THE FINANCING PROBLEMS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of COMIAC, on information activities, particularly on the Information Plan;

Having considered the Secretary General's Report on the role of communication in promoting the just causes and the image of Islam;

Recalling resolutions 1/6-P(IS) and 46/7-P(IS) of the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summits and resolutions 46/22-P, 47/23-P and 48/24-P of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Session of the ICFM on OIC Information Plan;

Also recalling the recommendations of the Fifth Session of COMIAC held in Dakar on 8-9 Dhul Qida 1417H (27-28 March 1996) on the funding and implementing of the Information Plan;

Further recalling the commitments made by Member States in the framework of their cooperation to establish an appropriate communication network aimed at reducing the imbalance in the flow of information in the Islamic world on the one hand and a specific information system to assert their national and cultural identities and combat the hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Muslims, on the other hand;

Inspired by the recommendations of the 4th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 29-30 Rajab 1418H (29-30 November 1997);

1. Reaffirms the need for Member States' strong support to, and effective participation in, the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success and urges Member States to pledge contributions for the Plan.

2. Appeals to Member States:

   (a) To assume, individually or collectively, the execution of the various sections of the Information Plan;

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(b) To contribute financially to the activities of the OIC in the field of information and communication, notably by settling their arrears of contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and making voluntary contributions so as to make up for the delay in implementing the Information Plan and provide for the financing of other areas.

3. Requests the Secretary General:

(a) to make direct contact Member States for information about the programmes of the Information Plan whose cost they could assume;

(b) to coordinate action with Member States with a view to mobilizing the donations and voluntary contributions required for the implementation of the entire Information Plan;

4. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their information organs, institutions and organizations, this being the only way to unite their efforts and pool their human, material and financial resources so as to provide the Islamic Ummah with an information system that is credible, in tune with world events and capable of defending its religion, its interests, its image and its stands effectively.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to COMIAC and to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 59/8-P (IS) ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the role of communication in promoting the just causes of the Ummah and the image of Islam and the report submitted by the Islamic International News Agency (IINA) on its activities and projects;

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the 5th Session of COMIAC to maintain IINA and ISBO as two separate institutions;

Expressing deep concern over the failure of some Member States to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget;

Having noted the efforts being made by the Agency to expand and diversify its activities through publication of books and bulletins on current events in the Islamic world, as well as reports and surveys on Member States, despite the financial, technical and journalistic difficulties it is confronting;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support extended to the Agency, as well as to the Member States which have contributed human, moral and material assistance to the Agency, thereby enabling it to pursue its activities in the field of information.

2. Calls on Member States to pay their subscriptions and settle their arrears of contributions to the Agency budget so that the Agency can fulfil its responsibilities.

3. Urges Member States to extend support to the Agency by providing it with additional editorial and technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information.

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RESOLUTION NO. 60/8-P (IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION (ISBO)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the role of communication in promoting the just causes of the Ummah and the image of Islam and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation on its activities, projects and programmes;

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the Fifth Session of COMIAC to maintain IINA and ISBO as two separate institutions working in the field of information;

Noting also with satisfaction the progress made by ISBO in Dawa activities, promoting the diffusion of the Arabic language and defending Islamic causes;

Expressing concern at the accumulated arrears of contributions of many Member States to the Organisation's budget;

1. Expresses deep gratitude and appreciation to Member States who have paid their contributions and continue supporting ISBO activities, both materially and morally.

2. Calls on the Member States concerned to regularly settle their full contributions to the Organisation's annual budget and arrange for the early settlement of their arrears so that the Organisation can implement its programmes and projects normally.

ANNEX VI

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997)

Recalling Resolution No. 1/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling Resolution No. 6/24-E of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in which Member States were invited to reinforce Sub-Regional and Regional Markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projecrts among themselves;

Having also considered with particular attention the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations concerning certain sectors of international trade;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the studies prepared by the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries and Islamic Centre for Development of Trade on this subject;

Noting that globalization and increasing liberalization have made the external environment for development crucial, particularly since OIC Member States have become more vulnerable to the fluctuations in international trade, financial and monetary flows as well as to the changes in technology;

Recognizing that, as a result of the current trends of globalization and liberalization, large number of OIC Member States are bearing a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden;

Also recognizing the need for more cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure expansion in their Inter-Islamic trade;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Reiterates urgent need to take practical steps to ensure economic integration among the OIC Member States with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration, on a step-by-step basis, among OIC member countries, in order to help overcome difficulties arising from the formation of global economic groupings and commends the efforts exerted by the Arab Economic and Social Control to create a major Arab free trade zone.

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2. Underlines the need to devise ways and means to minimize the adverse effects of the international economic system on the economies of the Islamic world.

3. Calls on the international community to adopt appropriate measusres to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on equal basis.

4. Calls for further liberalization and increased access for the products and services where developing countries have a comparative advantage, and access to transfer of technology on concessional terms and for regimes on investment and technology.

5. Urges Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

6. Urges also Member States to coordinating their efforts aimed at making the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organizations so as to safeguard the economic interests of Member States and not to prejudice their exports of various commodities and materials.

7. Calls on developed countries to create a more practical, equitable and more transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustainable development.

8. Urges Member States to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilizing raw material prices.

9. Recognizes that the effective implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements would necessitate a certain measure of adaptation in the economic and administrative structures of the member countries to safeguard their interests and to take maximum advantage from the opportunities to be created thereby.

10. Appreciates the exchange of views conducted during the 11th, 12th and 13th Sessions of the COMCEC on "The Implications of the Uruguay Round of Agreements for the Foreign Trade of Member Countries" and "Privatization Experience of Member Countries" and "Impleentation of Regional Economic Groupings, particularly the European Economic Union on the Economies of the Member States" respectively and recommends that these exchange of views sessions be taken advantage of to coordinate the positions of the member countries on important world economic issues.

11. Notes with great concern the extraterritorial application of domestic laws which adversely affect the foreign investments in other countries, including the Islamic countries and rejects all coercive measures which may target Member States intending to expand further the area of cooperation in economic and commercial field.

12. Recognizes that if the OIC Member States are to become active participants in global economic decision-making and International Trading System, coordinated efforts would be the most effective means for mitigating losses and increasing benefits.

13. Agrees on the need to closely monitor the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement and requests the General Secretariat and related OIC Institutions to design and propose for implementation of technical assistance programmes to assist those among the member countries which might have difficulties in responding to the new challenges.

14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-E(IS)
ON
IMPLICATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 2/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Appreciating reports submitted by the Statistical. Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries;

Having examined the Implications of the establishment of regional and international economic groupings and their impact on economic relations between the Member States of these economic groupings and the Islamic States;

Having also taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Notes with appreciation that "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings, particularly the European Union for the economies of the Member Countries" was the theme for the Exchange of Views Session which was organized during the 13th Session of COMCEC held from 1-4 November 1997.

2. Urges Member States to intensify commercial exchanges among themselves and remove as much as possible any obstacle which may hinder this action and exert necessary efforts to encourage economic and commercial cooperation.

3. Urges the developed countries giving preferences to OIC member states under various schemes to examine the erosion that is likely to occur in these preferences as a result of the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and to consider to restore these losses by other trade concessions or forms of compensation within the framework of the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements.

4. Requests the Ankara and Casablanca Centres to continue to undertake studies on the effects of regional and international economic groupings on the economic conditions of the OIC Member States and make appropriate recommendations on the same with a view to safeguarding the national interests of Member States.

5. Requests the Secretary General to circulate these studies to Member States as soon as they are ready so as to get their views.

6. Also requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Summit Conference taking into account the developments in the economic policies of the Regional and International Economic Groupings, including the European Union with a view to fulfilling their commitments towards the OIC Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its profound concern over the serious economic problems faced by the Least-Developed Member States and noting with disappointmen the slow progress in the implementation of the new Programme of Action adopted in the Second UN Conference held in 1990 for Least Developed Countries, as well as in the increasing of the Official Development Assistance (ODA);

Expressing concern over the sharp decline in the prices of the raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries;

Having taken note with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded 0.15 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product;

Expressing satisfaction with the IDB's efforts for the extension of assistance to the Least Developed Countries and for the opening of a special account for them as approved by the IDB's Board of Governors at its Seventeenth Annual Session held in Tehran in November 1992;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Welcomes the UN decision to convene the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2001.

2. Calls upon all Governments, inter-governmental and multilateral institutions to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the above mentioned preparatory meetings.

3. Requests all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the UN System including regional commissions and other international and multilateral institutions, to make, within their respective competence, substantive contributions and proposals for further action as submissions to the preparatory process of the conference.

4. Appeals to the international community, and particularly to the developed countries to fully and efficiently implement the 1990 Plan of Action in this regard and the provisions of other UN resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD IX and recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s held in New York from September 25 to October 6, 1995.

5. Urges developed countries to increase their contributions and initiate new means within the framework of the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of countries who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into grants in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures undertaken by these countries.

6. Expresses concern at the declining trend in the quantity of ODA to the LDCs as well as the trend to attach conditions to the ODA and appeals to all member states for their continued strengthening support to increase the flow of ODA to the LDCs.

7. Stresses the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of the developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular.

8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of some Member States to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other forms to the least developed member countries and hope that such assistance will continue.

9. Appreciates the continuous efforts of the General Secretariat as well as those of the IDB, subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions in this direction.

10. Calls upon both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neigbours, in the spirit of South-South Cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems in accordance with UN framework for cooperation among land-locked and transit developing countries.

11 Recognizes the necessity to respond effectively to the needs of Land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructure and develop road network, so as to facilitate their trade.

12. Recalls with satisfaction that the negotiations embodied provisions conferring preferential and favourable terms to developing countries, including special attention to the particular situation of the least developed countries and calls on the international community to implement these provisions effectively and at the earliest.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the evolution of this issue and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/8-E(IS)
ON
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME OIC MEMBER STATES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its concern over the prevalence of poverty and its tragic dimensions which should be checked in time;

Reiterating the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty, notably in the Least Developed and Low-income Islamic countries;

Acting in conformity with Islamic rules and precepts as well as the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting that Micro-Credit programmes by providing access to small capital, contribute towards eradication of poverty through generating productive self-employment, ensuring social and human developoment, and promoting participatory processes in the societies,

1. Declares that the eradication of abject poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade should constitute a common objective of OIC Member States.

2. Confirms the link between the acute nature of the poverty phenomenon and the distortion of the socio-economic structures, marginalization in the global economy, and deterioration of terms of trade, due to the inappropriate international conditions, particularly those relating to the requisites of economic growth and development.

3. Urges Member States and the international community to take specific measures for the fulfillment of the commitments made at the World Social Summit, held in Copenhagen, so as to enable the Least Developed Member States to attain this objective.

. 4. Encourages consideration of incorporation of microcredit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication and implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the Micro-Credit Summit held from 2-4 February 1997 which launched a global movement to reach to 100 million of the world's poorest families for self-employment and other financial and business services by the year 2001.

5. Reaffirms that a favourable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of developing countries, within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial and technical assistance and investment resources; and also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes, is necessary for the success of
the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.

6. Appeals to developed countries to increase their aid programmes in order to attain 0.7% of the GDP in official aid to development, as has been approved and indicated in the related UN resolutions.

7. Urges the LDCs and low income countries to play in a more coordinated manner a more active role in international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.

8. Requests Member States to intensify implementation of technical cooperation programmaes among themselves with a view to improving the health. educational, human and housing conditions as well as other basic needs of their respective populations.

9. Encourages Member States. and competent OIC organs and institutions to support the programmes of OIC least developed countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities and creating production and job opportunities.

10. Stresses the importance of effective national, financial, monetary, commercial and budgetary policies in the mobilization of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.

11. Reaffirms the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty in the least developed and poorer Member States.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and Submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-E(IS)
ON
EXTERNAL DEBT OF AFRICAN AND OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE OIC

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the external debts of the developing Member States which have been increasing at an alarming rate for the last few years;

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of a certain number of least developed/landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Appreciating the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait, who as Chairman of the Fifth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Summit Conference, declared in his speech to the UN General Assembly on 27/9/1990 that in order to alleviate the burden of indebtedness of the developing States, the State of Kuwait took the initiative of writing off the interests due on development loans extended to developing States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and the Secretary General in the framework of the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

Having also taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Appeals to international creditors to continue adopting every necessary measure to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced and favourable interest rates or swapping debts for financing various development projects.

2. Reaffirming the urgent need for effective equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, and to help them exit from the rescheduling process.

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3. Urges that approach in the debt settlement should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and all indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development.

4. Expresses its gratitude to Member States which have already responded favourably to the above request and appeals to Member States to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries.

5. Renews the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

6. Appeals to those Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialized countries and international organizations to implement the resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

7. Appeals also to Member States which are donors to use their influence with the International Donor Community to take initiatives to overcome external debt burden of OIC developing and least developed Member States, with regard to implementing this resolution.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/8-E(IS)
ON
NEED FOR A QUALITATIVE LEAP IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT CHANGES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the relevance of both the new Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, endorsed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and underlining in this respect the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC's proceedings;

Stressing the importance of collaboration among OIC Member States in implementing the strategy and the Plan of Action;

Realizing the quick evolution of the world economy towards increased globalization and integration, as well as the challenges embodied in the constitution of powerful economic blocs and by the growing liberalization of world trade;

Bearing in mind the forthcoming implementation of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as the possible impacts of the Uruguay Round Agreements and recent global pacts such as "Information Technology Agreement" and "Telecom Pact" on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular, and recognizing in this respect the need for more cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure that their share in the world trade will be increased respectively;

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring universality of the World Trade Organisation and convinced that as a result of the establishment of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should be placed within the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round;

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the SESRTCIC, ICDT, IDB, and ICCI on the subject;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Takes note with appreciation of all the decisions taken by the COMCEC relating to the Strategy and the Plan of Action for the strengthening of inter-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation.

2. welcomes with satisfaction, the under-mentioned proposals made by His Majesty King Hassan II to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakesh:

a) The implementation of a "genuine Marshall Plan" in favour of Africa, with a view to reducing the tremendous poverty and lessen the recurring tensions from which its populations are suffering;

b) The setting up of a new international negotiations mechanism which will better safeguard the national interests of developing countries in general and particularly those of OIC Member States;

3. Exhorts Member States to take necessary steps on a progressive basis with a view to harmonizing the legal framework of their economic policies in order to adapt them to the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and encouraging thus a quick development of trade between Member States, so as to attain the target of 20% by the end of the decade.

4. Invites Member States to revitalize their actions in order to increase their share in the world economy notably by a sustained improvement of their international competitiveness at the level of the goods and services exports, by adopting a series of policies meant to improve their economic infrastructures, master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.

5. Mandates the OIC to set up an Islamic Observatory for International Competitiveness within existing competent institutions in order to regularly follow the evolution of the market shares of Islamic Countries in the world economy.

6. Expresses deep concern at the tendencies among some developed countries to link labour and environment related issues with trade deals and emphasizes that such trends are detrimental to the evolution of a just, free and fair trading environment.

7. Emphasizes the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field among themselves.

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8. Calls upon Member States to further increase their efforts and their budgetary allocations for Research and Development, and also expand their cooperation and coordination in this field through inter-alia, joint ventures with a view to support their production of goods and services as well as their competitiveness in international markets.

9. Invites Member States to endeavour to reinforce sub-regional and regional economic groupings and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to institutionalizing cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology among these countries which could methodically prepare the establishment of an Islamic Common Market or any other suitable form of economic integration among themselves.

10. Affirms that in order to achieve the above objectives the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a prominent role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to support the promotional economic actions undertaken by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in particular, concerning the establishment of direct contacts between private investors and businessmen in the Islamic countries.

11. Calls for the expeditious process of accession to the World Trade Organisation of applying developing countries, including the OIC members, and emphasizes that in this process no political consideration should be invoked which may impede the accession of these countries.

12. Invites Member States to strengthen their consultation and coordination mechanisms, particularly within the WTO, as well as in their relations with regional economic blocs, so as to better protect the individual and collective interests of the Islamic States.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OF THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN, OF THE LEBANESE CITIZEN IN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN LEBANON, AND THE WESTERN BEKKA.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 7/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Beliving in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) resolutions of the international legitimacy 242, 338 and 425 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unfailing efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and in view of the escalation of the illelgal and unlawful expanionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan:

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expanionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Appreciating with profound interest the role which the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority (PNA) are playing in all territories under the PNA including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the overhauling of their national economy;

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Expressing grave concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, South Lebanon and the Western Bekaa region which are daily exposed to huge human, economic and material losses;

Emphasizing the resolutions of the recent Arab Summit in Cairo concerning this matter;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Hails the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian National economy.

2. Invites all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Reaffirms the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical. material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products and granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs.

4. Calls for the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. It also calls for unified efforts during the Fifty-second Session of the UN General Assembly in this respect.

5. Urges the private sector and investors of the OIC Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.

6. Condemns Israel's continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the escalation of its arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people in all of the occupied towns and villages, and building an expanionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements and calls for halting these practices.

7. Also Condemns the continuing occupation by Israel of Syrian Golan, South Lebanon and the Western Bekaa Valley, as well as the arbitrary Israeli practices which have resulted in the deterioration of the economic and social conditions of the Syrian and Lebanese people who are under occupation.

8. Expresses extreme concern about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.

9. Urges the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blaockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hamperes international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian Naitonal Authority.

10. Calls on the Member States and the international community also to extend every necessary assistance to the Lebanese population in South Lebanon and Western Bekka which are daily and permanently exposed to Israeli aggression causing death and material losses and resulting in social hardship which paralyse almost constantly, the economic activities of the region.

11. Calls also on the Member States to coordinate as regards the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow this question and submit appropriate report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/8-E(IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES STRICKEN BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 8/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food. economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses its gratitude to Member States, which have provided and are still providing assistance and food aid to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2. Expresses also its gratitude to IDB for its continuing assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters and encourages the Bank to continue its assistance in this domain.

3. Appeals to the International Community also to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

4. Calls upon the Member States and OIC Institutions to extend assistance to OIC countries of Inter-governmental Authority for Development and the Campaign Against Drought (IGAAD) and Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them.

5. Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB and the International Islamic Relief Agency to convene a meeting in coordination with UN Specialised Agencies (particularly the Office of the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters ("INDR") of the UN Department for Humanitarian Affairs, in the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Prevention, with a view to organizing a meeting of experts entrusted with examining and recommending appropriate measures aimed at preventing and alleviating the effects of natural disasters in Bangladesh and other Member States affected and threatened by natural disasters.

6. Further Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the previous resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LOSSES FOR GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AS A RESULT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 748 (1992) AND 883 (1993)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having taken note of the negative effects on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the sanctions imposed on it by the Security Council under Resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993, in the economic, cultural and social fields;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the various fora of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement;

- Reaffirms the importance of paying due attention to this issue with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Libyan Arab people.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/8-E(IS) ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Condemning the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the premeditated Israeli attacks aimed at destroying the infrastructure of Lebanon and undermining the efforts of the Lebanese Government for national reconstruction:

Appreciating the release of the audacious report of the UN General Secretariat on the Qana massacre. This is the report that exposed Israel's intention to bombared innocent Lebanese civilians who took refuge at the Headquarters of the International Emergency Forces in Southern Lebanon;

Commending the efforts made by the Lebanese Government to achieve stability and security, assert its authority and recover its institutions;

Taking into account the difficulties encountered by the citizens living in the areas occupied by Israel and in neighbouring areas;

Appreciating the efforts made by the Lebanese authorities to reconstruct their country and consolidate the steadfastness of citizens living in areas occupied by Israel and taking into account the necessary requirements in this connection;

Having also taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Condemns repeated Israeli aggressions against Lebanon aimed at subverting the process of national reconstruction launched by the Lebanese Government. It also condemns the continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon.

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3. Commends the UN General Secretariat for releasing the report of the Committee of Enquiry on Israel's direct and established responibility for committing the Qana massacre.

4. Affirms the previous resolutions aiming at extending financial, economic and humanitarian assistance to Lebanon in the light of its needs in the economic, technical and training fields.

5. Reiterates the appeal made by the 22nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the international community calling for a generous contribution to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon to ensure the effectiveness of this Fund.

6. Renews its invitation to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all international and regional organizations to provide all forms of urgent financial assistance and in kind to Lebanon so that it may rebuild what the Israeli occupation has destroyed and reinforce the steadfastness of the Lebanese in the regions occupied by Israel.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow this question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/8-E(IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO MUSLIMS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which lay stress on the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Ummah, as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC expressing its Members' full solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina who are still facing a dire situation resulting from the brutal inhuman attacks by the Serbs;

Taking also into account the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, held in Istanbul and Jeddah and followed by the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad as well as the 21st and 22nd Meetings of the OIC Foreign Ministers which were held in Karachi and Casablanca respectively and the Seventh OIC Summit, and the Work Pogramme of the 23rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Conakry on supporting the Dayton Agreement;

Expressing appreciation to the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group held in Serajivo in April 1996 and stressing the principles contained in the Final Document adopted by the Meeting;

Welcoming the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Ministers of the OIC Contact Group which was held in Geneva in July 1996, especially those relating to the establishment of the Revolving Fund to be allocated to medium and small projects in Bosnia;

Also expressing its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina, formed during the OIC Kuala Lumpur meeting, towards providing humanitarian and economic assistance for concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

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Having also examined the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies. It also stresses the importance of the contiunation of the activities undertaken by the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group.

2. Commends the contributions of the OIC Member States at the Donors Conference for the Rehabilitation of Bosnia which was held in Brussels in April 1996.

3. Appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and other donors to make generous donations as well as provide financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB Programme aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the reconstruction of the country.

4. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the OIC Member States and for the commendable efforts of those Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. Urges upon the International Community to take efficient measures to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. Demands that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina be safeguarded and protected along its internationally recognized borders, and support the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is open for the participation of the Bosnian Serbs and which represents a solid basis for a just and lasting solution by being a catalyst for restoring confidence among its peoples.

7. Requests the OIC Member States, at the same time members of the Peace Implementation Council in Bosnia-Herzegovina and its Coordination Committee to seek directing the biggest part of international assistance for reconstruction of Bosnia to the regions inhabited by Muslims of Bosnia.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

Having also taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Urges OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.

3. Commends those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA IN THE FACE OF REFUGEE INFLUX FROM LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned over the negative effects of the conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone on the economy, security and environment in the Republic of Guinea as a result of refugee influx from these two countries into Guinea;

Having also considered the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Makes an urgent appeal to the international community and Member States to provide the Republic of Guinea with a substantial financial and material assistance to enable it to overcome this difficult situation resulting from the presence on its national territory, of hundreds of thousands of refugees due to the extension of the armed conflict in Liberia to Sierra Leone and the increasing influx into Guinea of refugees whose majority are Muslims coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2. Underlines the necessity for such assistance in order to enable the efficient organization of the eventual return of refugees to their respective countries.

3. Appeals to the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance in the form of grant or soft term loans to the Republic of Guinea to enable the latter build the required social infrastructure for these refugees while reducing the degradation of the environment resulting from the presence of so many refugees.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolutions 57/19-P and 9/20-E adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, respectively;

Having heard the statement of H.E. the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the situation in his country;

Recalling the results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Sierra Leone;

Welcoming the Peace Agreement signed in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire on the 30th of November 1996 between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebel group thereby ending the five-year old fratricidal conflict in Sierra Leone which has caused untold damage to the civilian population, and the devastation of the country's social and physical infrastructure;

Considering the very crucial and commendable role played by His Excellency, Mr. Henry Konan Bedie, President of the Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire and the International Community in facilitating the holding of Peace Talks between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebel group which has culminated in the signing of a Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and RUF on the 30th of November 1996 in Abidjan, Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire;

Expressing appreciation for the sustained concern and interest of the leaders of the West African Sub-region, in particular, His Excellency President Lansana Conte of the Republic of Guinea, His Excellency General Sani Abacha of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Flight lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of the Republic of Ghana for peace to prevail in the Republic of Sierra Leone;

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Expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other friendly nations for the donations of food items, clothing and medicines for the refugees and displaced inhabitants of Sierra Leone;

Considering that the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has caused considerable damage to life and property and for five consecutive years has disrupted all economic activities particularly in the Mining, Agriculture and Industrial sectors, resulting in substantial loss of revenue to Government and the private sector;

1. Congratulates the Government and the people of Sierra Leone for successfully signing the recent Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) thereby ending the five-year old conflict in Sierra Leone.

2 Appeals to the Member States and the international community to urgently extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable its people to undertake the much needed process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement of returnees and displaced inhabitants of about 1.5 million.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accelerate the approved process for project already identified for Sierra Leone.

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 15/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Expresses its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy.

3. Urges OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to Albania so that the Government of Albania may successfully implement its development programme.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 16/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 17 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 80% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced and took refuge in neighbouring countries;

Recognizing that about 10 million mines were planted in different parts of the country;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Urges the Member Countries to provide assistance to Afghanistan to solve its problems.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meagre resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country;

Recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Invites Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problems and other related consequences as well as implement its economic, social and cultural programmes.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 18/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this grave and very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armenian hostilities in the Upper-Karabakh district of Azerbaijan followed by the occupation of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which forced almost one million Azeri people to flee their homes in the face of the brutal attacks and gross violations of human rights by this aggression;

Recognizing the need to demonstrate in more concrete terms the solidarity of the OIC Member Countries with the Government and people of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and international organizations;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Appeals to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic and humanitarian assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.

2. Calls upon the international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 19/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), meeting in its Eighth Session in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Kyrgyz Republic after attainment of independence and sovereignty;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties of the transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy towards the consequences of the natural disasters which struck the territory of Kyrgyz Republic, thus affecting the socio-economic level of the brotherly people;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Appeals to all Muslims and Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to contribute to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyz Republic either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil its economic programme.

3. Appeals also to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyz Republic.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 20/8-E(IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on assistance to the Kashmiri people particularly Resolution 20/24-E of the Twenty-fourth ICFM;

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Kashmiris by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies;

1. Appeals to Member States and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Philanthropists, to contribute generously towards providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

2 Also appeals to Member States and the Islamic Institutions to grant scholarships to the Kashmiri students in different universities and institutions in the OIC countries.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), meeting in its Eighth Session in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 21/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by the Republic of Yemen which arose from the burdens of reunification and the big losses caused by the aborted secession attempt which took place in June 1994 as well as the devastating flood which swept Republic of Yemen in 1996.

Appreciating the efforts being exerted by the Government of the Republic of Yemen for the implementation of its policy of economic reform and the success so far achieved in this regard;

Taking into consideration the heavy burdens borne by the Yemeni Government to provide shelter for groups of refugees from neighbouring African countries;

Recalling that Yemen is one of the least developed countries;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of Yemeni Government in overcoming its economic difficulties and implementing its policy of economic reform as well as the success so far achieved in this regard.

2. Also Expresses its appreciation for the assistance extended by some of the Member States and by the relevant organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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3. Calls upon the Member States and all regional and international organizations to extend all kinds of economic assistance to the Yemeni Government in support of its efforts directed towards the implementation of the policy of the economic reform and overcoming the effects of floods that have devastated Yemen this year.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF PALESTINE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the role played by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-rule regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a view to improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and building up the national economy;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Commends the efforts made by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in order to reconstruct what occupation had destroyed, as well as the efforts exerted to build up and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.

3. Expresses great appreciation for the assistance provided by some Member States to the Palestinian people in order to build up the national economy in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip.

4. Urges the speedy granting of the required and approved assistance by the concerned Member States and OIC bodies, with a view to helping the Palestine National Authority and the Palestinian people in the building up of the national economy and the consolidation of their national institutions.

5. Reaffirms the previous resolutions advocating the provision of all forms of support and assistance as well as economic, technical, material and moral assistance in support of the Palestinian people and the Palestine National Authority and Urges that preferential treatment be accorded to Palestinian products as regards importation and exemption of taxes and customs duties.

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6. Urges businessmen and investors of Member States to contribute to the implementation of economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions, with a view to building up the national economy and enabling the Palestine National Authority and its national institutions to implement their development programmes, during the coming transitional period, in the various economic, social and health fields.

7. Appeals to Member States, in view of the obstacles raised by Israel in the face of the Palestinian labour force, to provide work opportunities to this Palestinian labour force, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people and putting an end to unemployment.

8. Urges the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority in the economic, commercial and social field, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people on their national soil.

9. Requests the Secretary General to. follow up the efforts aiming at implemening the previous resolutions on the support to the State of Palestine and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/8-E(IS)
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 23/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the recent admission of the Republic of Mozambique to the Organization of the Islamic Conference during the Seventh Summit of Heads of States and Governments held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in December, 1994;

Noting with satisfaction that the process of pacification and democratization in place in Mozambique creates a climate of peace and harmony conducive to a solid platform of a true reconciliation among Mozambicans, a "sine-qua-non" condition for the implementation of economic and social programmes;

Appreciating the efforts being made by the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of the national reconstruction programme;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Calls upon all Member States to continue their support to the implementation of the programme of reconstruction of Mozambique.

2. Appeals to the Islamic Development Bank and all Islamic Institutions to provide the necessary financial assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes of Mozambique, particularly those needed to ensure the social reintegration of returnees and internal displaced persons and demobilized combatants as for the demining programme in course in that counrtry.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO TAJIKISTAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), meeting in its Eighth Session in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Taking into account the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter as well as members' commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Deeply concerned at critical situation which Tajikistan has faced in the light of 5 years of bloody civil war, resulted in the death, injury and displacement of thousands of people as well as destruction of its economic and social infrastructures;

Noting the return of abaout 200 thousands Tajik refugees to their homeland which necessitates a great financial and technical support;

Recalling the report of the World Food Programme which estimates that 25 per cent of Tajikistan's population is in dire need of food aid;

Noting with concern the marked spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhoea, victims of which are especially infants, children and women;

1. Expresses deep appreciation to the assistance extended by some membeer countries.

2. Appeals to all members and Islamic financial institutions to make their generous contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Tajikistan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Tajikistan to fulfil its rehabilitation programmes.

3. Urges the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Tajikistan.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a areport thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 25 8-E(IS)
ON
ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF FLOODS AND TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SUDAN

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), meeting in its Eighth Session in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution 30/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the devastating natural disaster sufferred by Sudan as a result of floods and torrential rains in many parts of the country,

Realizing the tragic effects involved, including the sweeping away of farms, the destruction of thousands of homes and the wiping out of infrastructures, which, in turn, led to the displacement of tens of thousands of citizens, the shortage of food and agricultural products, the pollution of environment and the ensuing dangers to public health,

1. Commends the Member States which have already extended prompt relief, namely: the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Urges Member States to respond to this humanitarian appeal by extending the necessary assistance.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and make a report to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/8-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Affirming the principles and objectives which underscore cooperation and solidarity of the Ummah with its members;

Recalling that the Republic of Djibouti is sheltering on its territory an important number of refugees and displaced persons representing more than one third of its population, and weighing heavily on its health and educational infrastructures;

Deeply concerned at the recent floods causing an important loss in livestock, as well as serious damage to roads and health establishments thus causing cholera and malaria epidemics;

Aware that the Republic of Djibouti has resolved, through dialogue, a three-year internal conflict which had seriously affected its economy;

Conscious that peace should be strengthened through the preservation of social gains;

1. Makes an urgent appeal to the Ummah and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to provide substantial financial and material support to the Republic of Djibouti for the consolidation of peace, the reconstruction of the country and the implementation of its structural adjustment programme.

2. Calls on the Ummah and the General Secretariat of the OIC to assist the Republic of Djibouti in its struggle against the disastrous consequences of the recent flood at both the social and economic levels.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the issue and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Summit Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/8-E(IS)
ON
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 2/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 9-11 December 1991 on the activities of the COMCEC mandating it to formulate new Strategies for the enhancement of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among OIC Member States and to take appropriate action for its implementation;

Recalling resolution No. 8/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994) which endorsed the Strategy and the Plan of Action;

Recalling Resolution No. 24/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the resolution of the Ministerial level meetings in different areas of cooperation held under the auspices of the COMCEC.

Also recalling the Resolutions adopted at the thirteen previous sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among Member countries, particularly in the area of trade;

Further recalling the deliberations of the World Food Summit held in Rome from 13 to 17 November, 1996 and considering the crucial importance for the survival of humankind including the well-being of the people of the Islamic Ummah, of the principles and commitments embodied in Rome declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the Resolutions of the COMCEC and underlining the pivotal role played by the Ankara Centre in the preparation of the New Plan of Action;

Recognizing the importance for the Member Countries of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of regional economic groupings and signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements and creation of

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the World Trade Organization and its subsequent Agreements particularly "Information Technology Agreement" and "Telecom Pact";

Appreciating that starting with its Eleventh Session, COMCEC serves as a platform where the Ministers of Economy could exchange views on current world economic issues and, that the topic "implications on external trade of Member countries of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade Negotiations", "Privatization Experiences in Member Countries" and "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings particularly the European Union on the Economies of Member States" were the themes for the 11th, 12th and 13th sessions of the COMCEC, respectively.

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank has successfully organised a Coordination Meeting for Member States to consult among themselves and better prepare for the WTO Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore during the period 9-13 December 1996 and to adopt collectively a common stand regarding the issues raised in the Agenda of that meeting, as resolved by the 12th Session of the COMCEC.

2. Appreciates the technical assistance programmes being designed by the Islamic Development Bank to assist member countries which are either members of the WTO or in the process of accession to the Organization, and the role of the Bank in calling for consultative meetings of member countries and the Seminars and Workshops it organizes for this purpose.

3. Notes with appreciation that the Strategy for Economic and Commercial Cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member countries and is based on the principles giving emphasis to private sector, economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member Countries and their international obligations.

4. Also notes with appreciation that the New Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

5. Appreciates the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in organizing Private Sector Meetings as directed by the COMCEC for an effective implementation of the Plan of Action.

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6. Also appreciates the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for organizing the Fourth Private Sector Meeting in Karachi from 27-29 October 1997.

7. Welcomes the offer of the Republic of Lebanon to host the 7th Islamic Trade Fair and that of the UAE to host the 8th Islamic Trade Fair in the years 1998 and 2000 respectively.

8. Emphasizes the need to urgently implement the New Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member Countries of the OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

9. Requests the Member States to take appropriate measures including necessary cooperation, coordination and consultation among themselves to make efforts with the required possible economic and technical support from international community particularly from the developed countries and relevant international organizations and financial institutions to increase their food production capacity with a view to arriving at national food security as well as enhancing the purchasing power of their people.

10. Invites the Member States to host sectoral meetings in the area of cooperation listed in the Plan of Action.

11. Welcomes the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host two sectoral experts group meetings in the area of "Transport and Communications" and "Food, Agriculture and Rural Development" of the Plan of Action.

12. Notes with appreciation the hosting of the sectoral expert group meeting in the area of "Money, Finance and Capital Flows" by the government of the Republic of Turkey, on 1-3 September 1997 in Istanbul.

13. Notes with appreciation the hosting of a sectoral expert group meeting on foreign trade, within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Action by the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 24-25 October 1997 in Karachi.

14. Thanks the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the Third OIC Ministerial Meeting on Posts and Telecommunications from 8-11 July 1996 and calls upon the Follow-up Committee to monitor implementation of the relevant resolutions and the Tehran Declaration.

15. Invites IDB to continue its active support in view of ensuring effective and urgent implementation of the New Plan of Action.

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16. Welcomes the organization of an International Seminar on "Human Resources Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC" by the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT) in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh in September 1998 in Dhaka.

17. Also Welcomes the hosting of Seminar-Workshop by the Republic of Senegal in cooperation with IDB to familiarize the African member states with the Plan of Action, and recommends that similar seminars be held in other regions and sub-regions of OIC.

18. Recognizes that the Exchange of Views organized during the annual sessions of the COMCEC would be utilized to coordinate the positions of the Member States vis-a-vis major world economic issues.

19. Notes with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Gabon to organise in February 1998 a sub-regional seminar for the OIC States of Central and East Africa on "the role of IDB in the promotion of the private sector" in cooperation with IDB and the other concerned institutions of the OIC.

20. Welcomes the offer of the Republic of Burkina Faso to host in 1998 a regional workshop on Industry for East, West and Central African OIC member states in cooperation with the IDB and other related OIC institutions.

21. Notes with appreciation the offer of the government of the Republic of Turkey to host an Expert Group Meeting in the area of Technology and Technical Cooperation in May 1998.

22. Welcomes the offer of the government of the Republic of Indonesia to host a Ministerial Meeting on Tourism to be preceded by an Expert Group Meeting on Tourism within the framework of the COMCEC and Plan of Action.

23. Notes with appreciation the offer of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an experts' group meeting in 1998 on health and sanitary issues to be followed by a ministerial meeting on the same topics.

24. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by COMCEC and to continue extending to the latter every necessary assistance and fulfil its tasks and report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 28/8-E(IS)
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 28/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 25/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Also recalling that tourism has been identified as a priority area for cooperation in the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States adopted by the 7th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca in December 1995;

Convinced that tourism forms a main pivot in economic development, cultural exchange and rapprochement between nations;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having noted with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Indonesia to host a Ministerial Meeting and an Expert Group Meeting on Tourism, and urging Member States to take part in these meetings.

1. Invites Member States to cooperate in the following areas:-

- provision and exchange of publicity and advertising materials on tourism in different languages,
- organizing special tourism and gastronomy weeks and popular art exhibitions in the Member States,
- production and exchange of documentary films on main archeological landmarks in the Member States,
- organizing group travel among Member States, to strengthen bonds among their people,

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- encouraging tourist investments in Member States and directing investors to realize tourist projects in these States,
- facilitating contacts among experienced tourist offices in Member States.
- facilitating establishment of data network and electronic exchange of information on tourism and its related services in OIC Member States.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/24-E (IS)
ON
STATUS OF THE SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 18/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 26/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourt Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Having reviewed the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Having also taken cognizance of the resolutions issued by the Thirteenth Session of COMCEC on the matter;

Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the efforts of the General Secretariat, of the IDB and COMCEC to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.

2. Also expresses satisfaction over the initiatives taken by COMCEC to effect the signing of the Agreements/Statutes that fall within the framework of cooperation among Member States and recommends that this practice be pursued.

3. Notes with satisfaction that 16 Member States have already signed the Framework Agreement and that Seven have ratified it and urges those who have not yet done so, to do it as soon as possible so as to enable the required negotiations to start.

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4. Calls upon Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at their earliest and also urges Member States that have ratified to take follow up actions and inform the General Secretariat about the progress of implementation.

5. Notes with satisfaction that the Agreements for the establishment of the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit have come into effect as of 1 August 1994.

6. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the IDB for its efforts to establish the Corporation.

7. Invites Member States which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement of the Corporation and pay their respective subscriptions to its capital to make it possible to draw the expected benefits at the widest scale possible within the OIC system.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/8-E(IS)
ON
REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ACTIVE IN THE
ECONOMIC AND TRADE FIELDS.

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 19/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 27/24-E adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca; the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka; respectively;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above-mentioned subsidiary organs;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Expressing its appreciation at the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the Subsidiary Organs in the elaboration of the New Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Commends the role which the Ankara, Casablanca and Dhaka Centres are playing each in their respective fields.

2. Urges the Member States to actively and effectively participate in the work of these organs and expeditiously respond to the questionnaires circulated by them, and closely follow up their documents and studies so as to achieve maximum benefit from these organs in the area of economic cooperation among the Member States.

3. Encourages these organs to intensify contacts with international and regional institutions particularly those working in the framework of the United Nations and others, such as Bretton Woods institutions and to benefit from the studies and reports produced by these institutions.

4. Urges the Member States, which have not done so thus far, to settle their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies, and to act for the settlement of their arrears, if any, at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs.

5. Notes that the Member States are to benefit from the special services offered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

6. Requests the Secretary General to circulate among Member States the reports of the OIC/UN Cooperation Meetings so far as these organizations are concerned.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the question and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 31/8-E(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Having taken note of the Resolution No. 6/6-(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 20/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference; and Resolution No. 28/24-E of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having noted with appreciation of the activity report of the Islamic Development Bank on the subject;

Having noted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the COMCEC;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its field of operation and activity concerning project financing, trade import and export financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance and other fields of cooperation such as food security;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB has played an active role in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit as well as of the various decisions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Also noting with satisfaction that within the framework of its commitments aimed at meeting its Member States' needs, the IDB has had to elaborate strategies of new programmes some of which were initiated under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of inter-Islamic trade;

Further Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) commenced its operations in July 1995, and expressing thanks and and appreciation to IDB for its efforts in successfully finalizing the establishment of the Corporation;

Having taken cognizance of the Resolutions of the Thirteenth Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), held in Istanbul, from 12-15 November 1996;

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Having taken note also of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction for the devotion and efficiency with which the IDB President and his assistants are ensuring the good functioning of this institution which continues making an invaluable contribution to the development and progress of Muslim populations.

2. Calls on the Islamic Development Bank to keep up its beneficial action and increase the necessary resources for augmenting its services to the Member States, and to the Islamic Ummah at large.

3. Congratulates the Islamic Development Bank on having set up the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit.

4. Calls on the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Islamic Development Bank and to benefit from the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

5. Appeals to the Member States who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit and to pay their respective shares to its capital so that its benefits would be extended to as wide an OIC area as possible.

6. Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to jointly organise seminars on regional basis on the various schemes approved by the COMCEC namely the Longer Term Trade Financing System, the Islamic Export Credit and Investment Guarantee Corporation, the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Islamic Clearing Union with a view of ensuring efficient and speedy implementation of these schemes for the benefit of business community of the Islamic Ummah.

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7. Invites the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

8. Calls upon the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Member States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 32/8-E(IS)
ON
AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC OPERATING IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY AND COMMERCE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

Recalling Resolution No. 21/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 29/24-E of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking cognizance of the activities being undertaken by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI); Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA) and the International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB);

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the new strategy of the COMCEC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Confirming the important role that Private Sector has to play in the development of Member States and promotion of Intra-Islamic Cooperation;

Appreciating the role played by these three institutions in their respective fields of action;

Having taken cognizance of the Resolutions of the Thirteenth Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Notes with appreciation the important role which the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Islamic Shipowners Association and the International Association of Islamic Banks are playing in their respective fields.

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2. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Export Promotion Bureau, Board of Investment and Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry for hosting the Fourth Private Sector Meeting, in collaboration with the General Secretariat of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, which was held from 27-29 October 1997 in Karachi, Pakistan.

3. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Fourth Private Sector Meeting.

4. Congratulates the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) for its important initiative aimed at maintaining contacts with businessmen and promoting socioeconomic development in Member States.

5. Appeals to the government of Member States to encourage their Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry to develop a framework of cooperation with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and contribute to its programs to enhance trade and investment among Member States.

6. Appreciates the offer of the Republic of Lebanon and UAE to host the Fifth and Seventh Private Sector Meetings in 1998 and the year 2000 respectively.

7. Expresses thanks to the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for extending consistant support to the Shipowners Association, giving donations and hosting its Headquarters.

8. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the 7th and 8th Session of the Executive Council and General Assembly of the Islamic Shipowners Association respectively and for endorsing the establishment of the Islamic Shipping Comapny and the Cooperative Information System.

9. Also commends the initiative of the Islamic Shipowners Association for establishing the Islamic Shipping Company and a Cooperative Information System.

10. Urges the Member States which have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

11. Appeals to Member States to continue to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Islamic Shipowners Association, and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

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12 Invites Member States and the Private Sector, the shipping companies and private individuals in the Islamic countries to contribute to the capaital of the Islamic Shipping Company and to encourage the treatment of the company's ships on equal footing with national ships at the Member States' seaports.

13.. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 33/8-E(IS)
ON
ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Shabaan 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling Resolutions 1/24-E, 2/24-E and 6/24-E adopted by the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note that the process of globalization and economic liberalization could offer new opportunities and challenges for all developing countries including OIC member states;

Realizing the existence of vast natural, human and capital resources in the Islamic World which could contribute considerably to the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the Islamic Countries and to the ultimate objective of establishment of an Islamic Common Market;

Recognizing that recent developments in the global and domestic economic environment and emerging complementaries among developing countries could contribute towards their economic cooperation, collaboration and integration, including among the Islamic Countries ;

Recognizing also that the inter-regional, regional and sub-regional cooperation among Islamic Countries is an important element of a development strategy and an essential contribution towards the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of Islamic Countries ;

Welcoming the efforts of a number of OIC Member States which have made notable progress in building their potentialities and strengthening their competitiveness on the international markets through active participation in the Global Trade System and attracion of more investments.

Expressing concern that many Islamic Countries have been marginalized in the international economic system, among others, by lack and / weakness of institutional arrangements which are necessary for expansion of their foreign trade and participation in the international financial markets ;

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1. Emphasizes the importance of implementation of the Strategy and Plan of Action of COMCEC; Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States; General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States; Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among Member States; and Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, for strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among Member States for realization of the ultimate objective of establishment of an Islamic Common market.

2. Reiterates the need for specific arrangements among OIC Member States to take necessary steps to attain their desirable share in the global economic and trading system, including through analyzing the implications of establishment of an Islamic Common Market in this respect.

3. Expresses desire for Member States to extend their cooperation and coordination in the areas of market access, competition policy, transfer of technology and know how, finance, investment and eventually development of an integrated network of information as well as physical infrastructure for achieving the objective of an Islamic Common Market.

4. Invites Member States to formulate concrete proposals for cooperation and coordination in setting up centers of excellence in areas which they are able to unfold potentials for expansion to trade and investment among themselves to develop cooperation in various necessary areas which could facilitate realization of an Islamic Common Market among Member States.

5. Urges related bodies and institutions, in the OIC, concerned regional and national institutions, and public and private sectors in Islamic Countries to study implications of establishing an Islamic Common Market among Member States, and requests the Member States to provide the necessary information for making such studies.

6. Urges also the Member States to encourage any initiative by their private sector for expansion of economic, financial, trade and investment cooperation with other Islamic Countries.

7. Stresses the importance of trade fairs and establishment of a network of trade points in Member States for facilitating the expansion of trade and investment among them in an expeditious manner, with potential contribution towards the objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

8. Requests the Secretary General to set up an expert group from Member States to study the implications of establishing an Islamic Common Market, to follow-up this question and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/8-E (IS)
ON
PREPARING THE ISLAMIC UMMAH FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Taking into consideration the relevant paragraph of the Resolution No. (1) of the 13th Session of the COMCEC;

Also taking into consideration the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States approved by the 10th Session of the COMCEC and endorsed by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the IDB document on "preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of economic, commercial and financial cooperation" is a long term strategic framework document that provides a long-term vision, which lends strength and direction to the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action;

1. Appreciates the initiative of IDB to prepare the document on "peparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of economic, commercial and financial cooperation".

2. Expresses its appreciation for the content of the document and its call on the Ummah to face challenges posed by the 21st Century.

3. Calls upon Member States to cooperate in future studies to explore possibilities of cooperative actions to face challenges of globalization.

4. Urges Member States and OIC institutions to implement diligently the OIC Plan of Action to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation.

5. Calls upon the IDB in consultation with other OIC Organs and relevant Islamic institutions to draw the needed implementation modalities to translate recommendations of the IDB document into practical programmes with qualitative and quantitative objectives in the areas of human resource development; expansion of trade and investment among Member States; securing basic needs such as health, education and food; in a coordinated manner. Participation of public and private sectors and utilization of facilities of the competent international organizations and institutions could have contribution towads these objectives.

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6. Requests the OIC Standing Committees and calls upon the OIC Institutions to explore the challenges of the 21st century each contributing to its respective field of competence, and to delineate possible responses by the Ummah for these challenges.

7. Recommends IDB to convene, sectoral meetings for exporters and importers of the Member States, annual coodination sessions among regional economic groupings in Islamic world, and also coordination meetings between free trade areas of Member States, with the objective of facilitating and increasing the level of trade among Member States.

8. Requests IDB to provide necessary facilities for expansion of trade of consultative, technical and engineering services, with the view to expanding such trade of services among Member States.

9. Decides to provide necessary guidance for the realization of the objectives envisaged in this resolutions.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the issues and submit a report to the next Session of Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO. 35/8-E (IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN, IN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKKA AND IN OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES BY ISRAEL

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having noted the resolution No. 32/24-E adopted on this issue by the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

A) Environmental Problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolutions 2/19-E, 17/21-E, 22/22-E, 29/23-E and 32/24-E of the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the global environment, including the worsening trends in environmental pollution and the degradation of natural resources;

Stressing again the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Re-emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Noting that while there has been progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, at various levels, particularly at the national level, the lack of fulfillment of international commitments agreed upon at Rio has been very disappointing;

Stressing the commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration adopted by UNCED;

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Recognizing that environmental degradation both natural and manmade is a major global concern which requires the strengthening of international cooperation and extending effective contributions for the protection of the environment;

Noting with satisfaction the recent developments towards the finalization of the International Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, which was adopted in Paris in September 1994 and inviting the Member States, which have not ratified all the relevant conventions, including the International Convention on Combating Desertification, to do so, as soon as possible;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities and also supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the Muslim world;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on humankind and the environment and supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the whole world.

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries, and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Convention on Dangerous wastes and the Bamako Convention and relevant international agreements;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Encourages Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2. Urges Member States to cooperate and coordinate within the existing Desertification Regional Centers for preparation and implementation of NAP and RAP in accordance with article 11 of the CCD.

3. Invites Member States to exchange information and experience in various environmental fields such as desertification, climate change and loss of biological diversity.

4. Urges developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources specially for protection of global environment in general, and loss of biological diversity.

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5. Also Urges the Member States which have not ratified all the UN International Agreements on the Environment including the International Convention on Desertification and Drought to do so as soon as possible so that the Convention can come into force.

6. Calls on Member States to mobilize available financial and institutional resources needed for implementing national programs of environmental protection.

7. Emphasizes the commitments of developed countries in transferring environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing counties in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34 of Agenda 21.

8. Urges the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

9. Condemns Israel's continued rejection to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and carrying out uncontrolled nuclear programs.

10. Requests the international community, particularly relevant United Nations Organs, to conduct active scientific research on the rise in sea levels, and its socio-economic impacts, so as to protect the coastal zones and the wild life in the territories of the Member States.

11. Urges the developed countries to discharge their obligations under prevailing international agreements on the transfer to developing countries of financial resources and environmentally sound technologies.

12. Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation in seeking solutions to global environmental problems and requests the donor countries and international financial institutions to extend further support to regional networks and national focal points in States stricken by desertification.

13. Stresses that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies for the developing countries.

14. Calls for the dissemination of pioneering experiments for the application of environmental development in the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this field, whether through bilateral cooperation or multilateral programs for the exchange of expertise.

15. Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing Centers and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

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16. Urges all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings including consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of biological diversity, climate change, desertification, hazardous and radioactive waste.

17. Expresses its satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program.

18. Calls for the intensification of this cooperation with emphasis on the problem of the remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of their societies, and calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines and war remnants.

19. Appeals to the parties to World War II to expeditiously provide Member States with information, data and maps on mines planted in their territories during the war and commit themselves to extend immediate aid and assistance required for the removal of these mines which still cause huge damage to human lives and obstruct development and construction in vital areas, while taking into consideration the decisions of the UN Conference on the Question of Mines which was held in Geneva in 1996.

20. Calls on Member States to intensify coordination and consultation among themselves in the framework of the UN and others, particularly specialized agencies concerned, on tackling this subject in an effective and meaningful manner.

21. Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the minefields left on in its territory by World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damage they cause to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for the damage and that the countries responsible for the mine danger, finance mine-hunting operations and produce minefield maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

B) Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan, the occupied Southern Lebanon and western Bekka and other Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling Previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

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Recalling also the UNEP GC decision (UNEP/GC.19/107) on environmental situation in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and expressing deep concern over the continued degradation of the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestine;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11-E and 15/18-E of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the Palestinian Arab Territories, Syrian Golan, Lebanese and other Arab territories occupied by Israel;

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, Security Council and ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the escalating brutal and expansionist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Expressing deep concern upon the throwing by Israel of Highly toxic radioactive and chemical wastes in the Mediterranean sea and particularly in the Lebanese regional waters;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. Condemns and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, the setting of forests on fire, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources and polluting the neighbouring countries coasts thereby causing considerable decay of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and aggravating the economic and social situation of the citizens.

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and considers illegal any violation of this right.

3. Urges UNEP to update its report on the environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and submit it to the GC for immediate reaction.

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4. Requests the Member States to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the Lebanese occupied territories in drawing up the plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories and stresses that implementation measures be adopted for consolidating such plans and taking steps to expose the policies pursued by Israeli occupation authorities which have led to ecological decay in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

5. Strongly Condemns Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical features and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan and South Lebanon and its Western Bekka.

6. Decides to strengthen cooperation among the Member States in the field of earthquake monitoring and establish a mechanism from the Member States on the Read Sea so as to monitor earthquakes in the region and exchange the necessary information on treating this phenomenon.

7. Condemns Israel's continuous rejection to join the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty and to pursue nuclear programs which are bound to cause serious damage to the neighboring Islamic States as these programs are not subject to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and calls upon the international parties and bodies concerned to adopt the measures necessary for putting an end to this damage, while stressing the importance of cooperation among the Member States concerned in the field of monitoring radiation fallout in the area.

8. Acknowledges the good quality of the IFSTAD report on the crucial environmental issues affecting Member States and strongly emphasizes the need for similar in-depth studies of such issues so that Member States can keep abreast of their future development and implications.

9. Requests that the action programs recommended in the report of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development should be considered for implementation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 36/8-E (IS)
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling resolutions 30/23-E and 33/24-E adopted respectively by the 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its deep concern over the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human beings, animals and natural life in recent years;

Further expressing its concern over the spread of AIDS as a result of non-adherence to religious values and the slow progress of medical research to prevent and cure it;

Considering the gravity of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (ESB) epidemic and its effect on animal and human health as well as on the world economy and international trade;

Expressing its appreciation for the preventive and curative health measures taken by Member States during the pilgrimage season in particular;

Further expressing its deep appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services provided by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to pilgrims;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Calls for closer coordination between Member States and other countries on the one hand and the World Health Organization on the other hand in order to fight against this danger through the use of new vaccines and immunization schemes against contagious diseases.

2. Calls for greater coordination and cooperation among Member States in the area of health through the enforcement of international health regulations, such as vaccination of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, improvement of health conditions in addition to cooperation on health sensitization before pilgrims' departure through the media in their countries.

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3. Invites Member States to collectively organize the fight against the expansion of the AIDS pandemic and to seriously uphold medical research efforts in this field at national, regional and international levels;

4. Also invites Member States to devote special attention to highlighting the religious moral values in their educational establishments, their media and their Da'wa fora, as those values are the most effective means to prevent the spread of that epidemic.

5. Urges Member States, their relevant national and regional institutions, and international cooperation institutions, in particular the world health Organization (WHO), to set up immediately a mechanism of early warning and control as well as rapid exchange of information on the marketing and import of meat and by-products infected with ESB (or "mad cow" disease);

6. Invites Member States to take strict measures against reprehensible practices on the part of certain food importers and industrialists and to grant urgency and priority to supporting scientific and medical research related to developing agricultural and animal produce so as to achieve food self sufficiency;

7. Supports the call for holding a meeting, in the near future, of Member State's Ministers of Health on the subject of epidemic diseases that affect humans through human beings, animals, plants and the environment and welcomes the kind offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host this meeting in Tehran.

8. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this resolution in coordination with the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 37/8-E (IS)
ON
COOPERATION IN COMBATING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences and the other previous resolutions adopted by the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing its concern at the manufacture and illegal trafficking as well as the widespread abuse of drugs which endanger the health of millions, particularly among young people;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the social and economic fabric of the afflicted countries;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in drug abuse adopted by the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Noting with appreciation the Universal Declaration on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the 17th Special Session of the United Nations' General Assembly held in New York, in February 1990, and the Declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs in April 1990;

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the 1961 single convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1988 Convention on Narcotic Drugs against illegal trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures to control drug materials including chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which has increased their illicit processing;

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Affirming the guiding principles of the prevailing treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control system embodied in these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and the relevant international organizations to exert concerted and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abuse, trafficking and smuggling into Islamic countries, of narcotics and psychotropic substances;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse and its illegal production, processing and trafficking on Member States;

Recalling that the teachings of the true Islamic religion categorically forbid the use and trafficking in drugs;

Having considered the Secretary General's Report on the subject;

1. Requests the Member States to diligently follow up the guidelines contained in the recommendations made by the OIC Expert Group meeting held from 18 to 20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to combat the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trafficking.

2. Urges the Member States to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their systems with respect to the licit production and trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations.

3. Also urges the Member States to give greater attention to the propagation of religious consciousness and discussion within their respective educational institutions, mass media and Dawa fora on the gravity of the production, use and trafficking in drugs as well as their categorical prohibition from the religious and legal viewpoints.

4. Welcomes the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substitution products.

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5. Urges Member States to participate actively in international meetings and symposia in this regard, especially those organize by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and Organs and requests the Secretary General to coordinate with Member States in this area and to cooperate with the UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme) in Vienna and the commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Commission especially as part of preparations for the Special Session of UN General Assembly on International Drug Control in New York, in June 1998.

6. Requests the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotics drugs.

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RESOLUTION NO.38/8-E(IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Referring to the resolution No. 35/24-E adopted on the subject by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of foreign Ministers;

Acknowledging the close interdisciplinary relationship between the Environment and other developmental sectors including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to continuously assess and monitor their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Affirming that the Member States have to continue their economic growth in order to protect environment and achieve sustainable development and healthy societies;

Recalling the importance of effective cooperation between OIC and relevant international organization such as UNEP and World Health Organization in the field of "environment and health";

Noting with appreciation the Member States awareness of Environmental issues and active role during and after the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and 19th UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGAS);

Stressing that sustainable development will be achieved only through international cooperation and in particular by implementation of technological and financial commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21;

Recalling the previous relevant resolution 1/18-E of the 18th Session of the ICFM, 20/21-E of the 21st Session of the ICFM, 10/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit, 25/22-E of the 22nd Session of the ICFM, 25/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit, 32/23-E of the 23rd and 35/24-E of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Conscious of the urgent need for the Member States to avail themselves of objectives, independent and unbiased information on their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the efforts made by the Secretariat of the OIC, its Subsidiary Organs and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) to prepare environment-related projects and programmes;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Welcomes the offer made by Republic of Tunisia during the Twenty-first ICFM to host the meeting of the Governmental Expert Group to do an exhaustive study of the interconnected issues of the environment, health and sustainable development from a perspective that would serve the interests of Member States better and would lead to the establishment of a closer cooperation between them and the relevant OIC and other international institutions.

2. Renews its request that the Secretary-General undertake the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Expert Committee comprising at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC in addition to the relevant Representatives of the General Secretariat and COMSTECH to meet in Tunisia in order:

   a) to draft guidelines for the above study;

   b) to discuss the terms of reference of the said study and work out the administrative, logistic and financial details of its implementation.

3. Decides that the requested study should be carried out through COMSTECH in close consultation with the Member States and their relevant institutions and the General Secretariat and in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the results of the aforesaid study by the Governmental Experts Committee to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to identify the ways for effective cooperation between OIC and WHO and active participation of the Organization in WHO's meetings and conferences.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/8-E (IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT (IFSTAD)

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having examined resolution 31/24-E of the 24th Islamic Conference of Foreign ministers held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1417H (9-13 December, 1996) on the closure and liquidation of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD);

Taking into consideration the report and recommendations of the Four-Member Committee to implement the decision of closure and liquidation of IFSTAD, which met in Jeddah on 11/12 Ramadan 1417H/20-21 January 1997, especially the closure of IFSTAD as of 7 April, 1997;

1- Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

2- Requests the Member States which owe arrears of contributions to IFSTAD'S budget upto the financial year 1996/97 to settle them as soon as possible through the OIC General Secretariat so that the established outstanding debts of IFSTAD can be paid off without delay.

3- Requests the Secretary General to continue collecting all the entitlements to IFSTAD by Member States and other parties and settling the established financial obligations of IFSTAD, giving top priority to the former staff members of IFSTAD and to submit a comprehensive report on the closure and liquidation of IFSTAD to the 25th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.40/8-E(IS) ON THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling the Resolution 51/39 dated 10 December 1996 of the United Nations General Assembly on the role of science and technology in the field of international security and disarmament;

Considering that new scientific and technological development have extensive and important impacts on the everyday life of all nations and would strengthen the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries;

Recognizing that the control regimes in the field of science and technology would increase the gap between developing and the developed countries and also recognizing that transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing and Islamic Countries would effectively promote North - South relations;

Recalling the Final Declaration of the 11th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cartagena, Colombia, October 1995 in which interalia, the heads of States expressed that "the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of technology through Non-Transparent export control regimes with exclusive membership obstruct the socio-economic development of the developing countries";

Bearing in mind the exclusive and discriminatory character of the export control regimes which are in contravention with the legal obligation of the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention;

Emphasizing that multilaterally negotiated guidelines to regulate the transfer of the advanced technology, equipment and materials with military applications would contribute strengthening international peace and security;

1. Reaffirms that the exchange of science and technology for peaceful purposes should be made in the interest of mankind and should be aimed to strengthening the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries.

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2. Invites all States, particularly the developed countries, to commence multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested countries on the and universal and non-discriminatory guidelines on transfer of advanced technology, materials and equipment with military applications.
3. Requests all States parties to the international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties to review their existing national trade regulations and render them consistent with their obligations under those treaties by removing all restrictions beyond those established within the treaties;

4. Encourages the relevant international organizations and agencies to facilitate the transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.41/8-E(IS) ON PROVIDING THE AID TO THE REGIONS WHICH HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE ECOLOGICAL CATASTROPHES IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD, PARTICULARLY IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN AND THE REGION OF SEMIPALATINSK NUCLEAR SITE

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'ban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Proceeding from the fact that any ecological catastrophes irrespective of the nature of their origin touch the interests of all countries of the world community;

Taking into consideration the extremely difficult situation in the Aral Sea basin where the world community during the last decades practically lost the second largest freshwater lake in the world as well as in Semipalatinsk region which has been the largest nuclear tests site in the world;

Understanding that the dangerous consequences of continuous drying of the Aral Sea influence the change of climate in northern hemisphere especially in the Asian continent;

Realizing the responsibility of the Islamic Ummah for the future of Muslim nations which inhabit the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk nuclear test site zone;

Deeply concerned that the catastrophe, which envelopes all spheres of life in the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatink and has no any national limits, acquires a global character;

Recognizing that ecological imbalance is a major threat for the genetic pool of hundreds of thousands of people living in the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk regions;

Underlining the need for joint effort by the Islamic Ummah to assuage the effects of unprecedented problems caused by nuclear tests and their fatal impact on the population of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site zone and of the adjacent areas;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the OIC and charity organizations of some Islamic countries for financial support and humanitarian aid for the Aral Sea region;

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Supporting the participation of international and regional organizations (United Nations, European Union, World Bank) in the programme of rehabilitation of the Aral Sea region;

Noting that Semipalatinsk nuclear site is the only place in the Muslim world where the most dangerous nuclear tests including high intensity tests on the surface have been conducted during the last forty years;

Recognizing that the consequences of the nuclear explosions will influence for a long time the environment of the region and the health of many generations of the people living there;

1. Calls on the U.N. for declaring the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk as a zone of global ecological catastrophe.

2. Supports the efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the Aral Sea and the ground of Semipalatinsk nuclear site which are undertaken by the Government of Kazakhstan as well as international and charity organizations.

3. Deems it necessary to call a special meeting of the Ministers of Environments of Member States for discussing the environmental problems of the Muslim world, particularly of the Aral Sea, Semipalatinsk and other zones of the ecological catastrophes.

4. Appeals to Member States to provide political, economic and financial support aimed at limitation of the impact of destructive consequences of the said catastrophes and at preventing further spreading of these ecological problems, and requests the Islamic Development Bank and charity foundations of the Muslim countries to explore ways and means to evolve programme providing support to the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk coordinated with existing international, regional and national programmes.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of Islamic Summit Conference.

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ANNEX VII

RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

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